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EXISTING REVOLUTION;

ITS

CAUSES AND RESULTS.

BY

CHARLES EDWARD PICKETT.

SACRAMENTO:

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PREFATORY.

In these pages will be found much food for thought. Some will be rejected and denounced by almost all, but this proves not such false. The utterance of all great truths is thus ever treated; and the writer or speaker of them, regarded as a fool, a madman, or a knave. This has always been my fate. I mind it none, except to mourn over the ignorance and depravity of my kind, and endure that suffering such state of society inflicts upon me.

I write not for popularity, else should tell but little truth; for all genuine philosophers tell offensive truths, and are extremely unpopular in such a corrupt age and country as this.

Some of the views expressed herein—historic, prophetic, philosophic, ethnologic, and philippic—are so extreme, that they will be looked on, by many, as figurative and hyperbolic. I mean them not to be so taken; although, in translating and transcribing so many pages from the Sibylline books, errors, in detail, of course, are made. Else to be, would argue me, infallible and omniscient.

I may be charged with being blinded, by too much prejudice, in favor of the South. It matters not. For forty years have a gradually increasing, and now preponderating, portion of the people North, assailed the character and interests of those of my native section, and, also, what I deem sound principles. They have exhausted every species of literature and argument, in order to defame and injure them. Voluminous vocabularies not sufficing, they have coined words and phrases with which to calumniate them. Forced, at length, as a last resort to defend themselves, to fall back upon their reserved rights, and withdraw from so injurious a connection, they find even such measure of redress and safety denied them by their assailants; and war threatened against each and all those equal sovereignties, which shall not return, or remain attached, to the old Confederacy. Many, North and South, are earnestly appealing to this dominant party, to stay its hand of force and not imbrue it in a brother's blood. I differ with these deprecators. My voice, also, is for war. In behalf of the insulted and deep-injured South, I defy and dare these foes to combat.

In this pamphlet I point out that which the existing condition of affairs attests—the impotency of the General Government (their inferior and agent) when arrayed against the stern resolve and action of a sovereign State.

In 1832, the State of South Carolina, although at home, divided, and her action receiving little sympathy from her sisters of the South, compelled the central delegated power, with the great Jackson at its head, and backed by the sordid wishes of a unanimous North, to recede from its belligerent front, and acquiesce in almost all the measures demanded.

Unanimous now among themselves; with far more and worse grievances to complain of, and concerted with, in full, by various other States, and strong allies elsewhere, she—rejecting all overtures for another compromise—decrees the demolition of the present Union, and organization of a Confederation South.

A part of that exalted admiration the reader will find expressed for South Carolina, springs not alone from sympathy with her cause, but added to it, my love, through life, for the heroic. I am, and ever have been, a hero worshiper. The brave and virtuous revere their kind. That this gallant people should be so generally and harshly denounced, instead of highly admired and applauded, by those throughout the free States, proves true the estimate I place upon the latter. And the late refusal of the border slave States—including Tennessee—to act more promptly in defense of southern rights and honor, gives evidence, too, of the degeneracy of the mass of their inhabitants. That they shall consent, *on any terms*, to remain attached to the North, with a black Republican at the federal head, exhibits the depth of infamy to which they have fallen.

DISCOURSE.

Portentous and grand are the events of this era. A mighty revolution, involving vast interests, and deeply affecting the whole civilized world, is now progressing in our land. Already it has dismembered the Republic; and this but a lesser, among the important results ere long to follow. Not alone will many lives and fortunes fall before its devastating march, new Governments be founded, and fresh channels of trade be opened, but through and from its operations, a great re-action of sentiment regarding the fundamental organization of society, and the diverse social and political status of different orders and species of men, is destined to flow throughout Europe and America. For the happy teachings of this auspicious conflict, will be to open the eyes of all the world, to the falsehood of our Form of Government.

They will see the bitter fruits our many fallacious laws and maxims have produced. They will see contrasted in this dismembered nation, two widely variant labor systems; and marking the vast superiority of the one to the other, will then abandon preconceived false ideas and prejudices against the better. That this will be found the patriarchal and nature-ordered institution of the Southern States, all history and sociologic laws attest. Peace, happiness, contentment, and prosperity will soon there be the portion of both serf and master.

Behold their neighbors North! "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad." The insanity of sin induces them to scourge themselves. Nemesis sweeps o'er their land. Utopian dreamers awake from their sleep. False Prophets and Teachers receive their reward. Their millennium morn is indefinitely postponed. The day of retribution has come.

Through dark and terrible sufferings and trials, must the people there pass, as a penance for their long and much evil conduct. For that they have worshipped Mammon, the Devil and hisimps alone, must they submit to a purifying tribulation.

A satirical writer has penned the following epigrammatic epitaph upon them: "Here lies a people who lost their liberty, in striving to give freedom to negroes."

A truer would be—Here lies a people who died from excess of liberty. "The world is governed too much," is one of the falsest, among the many

false maxims, birthed out of this excess of American liberty.

The Red Republican shibboleth of Europe—"liberty, equality, and fraternity"—has been caught up and re-echoed by their wilder brothers here; for Black Republicans are but fully ripened Red Republicans.

This levelling cry of theirs is false; for all nature and experience proclaim, that harmonious society and good government, can alone be had, where there is inequality observed. All governments should be strong; and the few, not the many, its rulers. Caste, class, rank, privilege and prerogative, where every one fills his appropriate sphere, make up the only well-conditioned social compact.

We have nearly run our race of FREEDOM, as interpreted and practiced in the so-styled Free States of this Union (or rather, should I say, of the *late* Union); and to keep from further poisoning contact, and save themselves from sharing in the calamities impending over all, which have been so rapidly rushed on by the insensate Northern party, late triumphing at the polls, is one chief cause for the more intelligent, virtuous, and conservative Slave States, to sever alliance with that section. That this fanatical crusading host, should have included in their marauding campaign, a fierce onslaught upon the Southern people and their institutions, has been most fortunate for the latter; since it gives palpable proof, sufficient to open the eyes of the masses there, to the important fact—that the ideas and intents of the preponderating North, are deeply prejudicial to their longer living under the same Government with them.

The South to itself, may and can, a bloodless *backward* revolution tread; soon eradicate all its imbibed false Northern notions; consolidate its various interests, and maintain a wholesome Republican form of Government.

Not so the unvirtuous, discordant, frenzied North. Her course must be onward; to what end—read history and 'twill tell.

Appropriately here, I extract the following from the writings of George Fitzhugh, of Virginia, a man of eminent ability, and deeply philosophic order of mind. The ideas are the same as those I have been expressing the past five years:

"The Democratic party, under the banner 'the world is too much governed,' marched to the very brink of the abyss of anarchy; but that party is even practical, and pathological, and adapts its policy and its action to the circumstances and exigencies of the occasion. It recoiled when it saw the danger and the ruin ahead, and left it to Black Republicans, under the lead of Seward, Greeley, Theodore Parker, Sumner, and other distinguished anarchists, socialists, and agrarians, to plunge into that abyss, which it (the Democratic party) had so wisely avoided. It indignantly threw away its old banner, 'the world is too much governed,' when it saw mobs and revolutions the order of the day, all the institutions of society assailed, and total social disorganization imminent. This tattered and disgraceful flag, was eagerly seized on by the Black Republicans, because it exactly and fully expressed their principles, their policy, their aims, and their practices.

"For the first time in our annals, the last Presidential canvass was a battle between conservatism and anarchy; conservatism succeeded, and an administration was elected, instructed by their constituents to practice a rigid rule, and adopt, as their guide, and motto, 'the world is too little governed.'"—[*De Bow's Review*, Oct. No., 1858.

It is proper, however, to add to Mr. Fitzhugh's remarks, that a certain party of so-called Democrats, still march under a strip of that same "torn, tattered, and disgraced banner;" at least did, during the late Presidential campaign. But, let this pass. The sixth day of November last (a memorable epoch!) ended the lives of all the parties then existing. A few ghastly galvanized contortions, such as witnessed in the present California Legislature, and then the corpses will be buried. And as thousands who then cast their votes for Lincoln, are mourning now in sackcloth and ashes, for that, to them, most fatal error; so, I doubt not, are many of the mistaken followers of Douglas, for having aided to bring about the same results. I quarrel none with these for acting thus, because I am too well pleased at what has since happened, and is happening. No thanks to them, however, since they were but the blind instruments of fate.

The action of these two "largest liberty" parties, has brought matters to a crisis—culminated the errors of numerous generations, and stopped the march of modern bastard liberty. Hence soon the tide is reflux.

Therefore, do I look upon this revolution as of vaster import than the one which severed us from Britain, or the great bloody French, inaugurated in 1789.

The following from "*De Bow's Review*," of July, 1858, is likewise pertinent to my theme:

"We have received from C. E. Pickett, of California, several letters advocating Southern union, and a separation from the North. We only have space to quote from one of them as follows:

"The basis, framework, and controlling influence of Northern sentiment, is Puritanism—the old Roundhead rebel refuse of England, which, in that country, as well as this, has ever been an unruly, dissatisfied, hard headed, stiff-necked sect of Pharisees; always preaching in favor of civil and religious liberty, yet themselves the vilest foes to all freedom of conscience and action. This worst bigots on earth, and most tyrants who having the power to exercise it, they never had the slightest conception of what constitutes true liberty, and are incapable, by nature, of giving or receiving such. Their beau ideal of government is a sort of mixed theocratic oligarchy, the worst ever instituted.

The original stock inhabitants of the South were Norman cavaliers and their adherents, with which has been intermingled some of the better sort of Celtic and Gallic blood. Born to ruin, and inherently possessed with a knowledge of political science, these trained a government suited to their spirit and the condition of their society, based, as it was, upon an inferior and slave substratum. Such was insulted to the genius and condition of the people North. When the present General Government was formed, the Southern delegates, though yielding some points, in the main, framed it in accordance with their ideas. Here was the first defeat of the North. Under the elder Adams, having the control of the machinery, the

latter attempted, through false and strained construction, to bend the Constitution to meet their native and original views; but such proving unpopular to a majority of the Union, they were hurled from power, the Southern school reinstated, which ever since has had the chief direction of affairs. This long continued supremacy has engendered the most bitter hatred in the bosoms of the leading disciples of the other. It rankles deep in their hearts, as now manifested; for after several futile, but fair and legitimate attempts to regain possession of affairs at the Federal Capital, they resolved upon the boldest and most Satanic sort of revenge. In part, I do not blame them for thus acting. They found that the practical application of our Democratic Republican system to their Northern society was working infinite evils, and that the only way to show its falsehood, and at the same time head off the South and get possession of the Government, or rather to destroy the fabric, was to join in with the already rapidly growing, spurious, and demoralizing largest-liberty-spirit North, and thus gain supremacy for "free democracy"—a compound of Abolitionism, Red Republicanism, Agrarianism, Socialism, and a dozen of other infernalisms of the same brood."

There will be no more compromises betwixt the belligerent sections. None ought ever to have been made. They were mere salve plasters, to soothe asperities, smother truth, and shove the South to the wall. This section is blessed in having no more Henry Clays to compromise their honor and tie up their hands, that the enemy may the better assail them. Though a thousand Clays, and Jacksons too, could not stay this revolution.

Cassius M. Clay boasts that his Abolition doctrine are the clear corollaries—inevitable deductions from the arguments and antecedents of his illustrious namesake. In this he is correct. And here let me—offend whom it may—another bold truth assert, that the high intellect of this nation, sound supporters of the Constitution, and reliable defenders of Southern interest and honor, have never been found in the Whig ranks.

John Tyler, a semi-Whig, is perhaps, a solitary exception, as regards the two latter; but to his everlasting credit, that party did repudiate him.

How much for good or evil, the influence of one man! Among the scores and hundreds of Southern traitors, whether looked for on this or the other side of the Rocky Mountains, you'll find eight-tenths of them claiming birth in that recreant and much disgraced eldest daughter of my native State; and chiefly so made because imbibing in their youth, the false sentiments of that untrue Southron—Henry Clay. And now another gray-haired Representative from that State, after battling a long lifetime, in concert with Clay, against the interests of his section, has been put forward by its enemies, as a last instrument to divide the Southern sentiment, and play into the hands of the Abolitionists, by gaining them time to peaceably take the reins of Government, and then throw off the mask they now are putting on, by carrying out their schemes of demoralization and conquest. There are thousands of Southrons now acclaiming for his success in concluding another, to them, disastrous compromise; who, if such proceeding shall so stay the action of the Northern tier of slave States, as to permit the induction of Lincoln to office in Washington, will shortly hence call down the curses of heaven upon his head, and make them wish he had gone to his grave along with his old Federal colleague.

But more infamous even than the names of Clay or Crittenden will be that of another, I much fear, false-hearted Kentuckian. A man destined, for generations to come, to be execrated by all honorable and patriotic people, should he fire one gun

upon his beleaguered brethren South. His name is Anderson. And it may be, that soon the proof, as now the suspicion, will force the historian's pen to place along side of him, one higher in military rank; a once honored son of old Virginia, but against whom he now threatens to draw his matricidal sword. Maryland too, seems vieing with other border slave States, to place prominently upon the record of infamy the names of distinguished traitorous sons. She presents her Hicks, her Davis and her Johnson.

A truce to individual reference, since the mighty questions involved in this revolution, and pressing for a settlement, sink even great men, for the moment, unless present leaders, into insignificance. And so numerous the topics crowding upon me, am forced, in the effort to touch on many, to prepare a somewhat disconnected discourse.

The first and great prominent achievement of this glorious revolution, is its destiny to speedily dethrone that worst tyranny ever afflicting a nation—the ignorant and suicidal rule of an absolute majority of the whole populace. To point out the falsehoods in principle, and the evil practice of this popular form of Government, would fill volumes. I sum the whole, by calling attention to the bad passions and corruptions ramifying throughout society, and the now plainly perceivable result of this, the inevitable anarchy and civil war at hand. And this war cannot be averted; for it is the deterring fever stage, of a long sick body politic.

In these Free States the disease is a compound one, requiring this self-cleansing from so many internal impurities, and terrible shock and bleeding wound given to the system, by reason of a forcible cleavage of the last band binding them to the South. (Since I am using Doctor terms, I shall here give the preface to my ticket voted at the late election. The physis is working well. It has already thrown the patient into fits, which are curable; but only by the usual method—phlebotomy.

"The body politic is very sick—is moribund; and since to individual patients in *extremis*, the bold and sensible practitioner does often administer with good effect the deadliest poisons, as a dernier remède, so I prescribe this alternative nauseous physis, to a State diseased unto death." I vote for the Lincoln electors.

We have long bragged about our liberty. The word is a misnomer; it is licentiousness—a trampling under foot of every conserving safeguard—of all protecting care and wisdom checks upon individual passions, whims, and fancies, by reason of the self-sufficiency of the mass, and inculcation of the false ideas of equality—of that spirit which induces the inferior to refuse to recognize his superior, and pay due deference to him. Hence, the brazen character is rated at higher value than the golden; hence, shams and mountebanks crowd all our intellectual professions, especially raised up a host of quacks and wind-bags, to do what only a few in any age or land are capable—make and administer law. Thank God the day for our small great men is almost over! This revolution sweeps them away, like storms the forest leaves. All hail then to its cleansing blasts!

It, too, is a levelling process; for the fool, the knave, and blackguard, so long in the ascendent, must sink erewhile to their appropriate sphere, and permit the men of intellect, of honor and refinement, to come up to their proper place. Mind, not matter; fine nerve, instead of coarse muscle,

which latter, of late years, has been so deified throughout the Free States, must henceforth rank the man. If a citizen be a good shoemaker, or carpenter, let him stick to his last and jackplane, and leave law-making to his betters—to those whose intellect and social status qualify them for this work, rather than making shoes and houses.

Our flippant writers, especially the assinine corps editorial, often assert—that because a banker, a merchant, or an artisan, has faithfully attended to his calling, and succeeded well in money making, it is *prima facie* proof he will attend well to public business, and manufacture wholesome laws. The very opposite true. The law-making and dispensing power should be vested in those few only, fitted by nature and position, to render such high service. No State can be well governed—Plato says—whose Philosophers are not its rulers, or whose rulers do not philosophize. And no country was ever rightly ruled, save by an Aristocracy; by men outside and above the mechanical or manual labor ranks, and wholly disconnected from the polluting field of traffic. Hence the necessity of a recognized Patrician order—of a titled and estated class, with the door open to their upper strata, for merit developed in the lower.

As masterly and conclusive an argument against a Democratic form of government, as ever I perused, is a world-famed book, designed, and generally thought to uphold it—DeTocqueville's "Democracy in America." This able and quite philosophic writer most clearly shows, the worse than folly for a people to institute such system; proves its degrading, levelling, and decivilizing influence, yet winds up with a declaration in its favor.

Whilst upon French authors, I will read you a chapter from one of superior genius to DeTocqueville. It is found in Montesquieu's "Spirit of Laws"; a book which, since its publication, over a century since, has ranked equal to the highest emanations from the master minds of any age. Like DeTocqueville, Montesquieu, from seeing and feeling so much the evils of effete, tyrant monarchies, leans strongly to free government, though fearing the results he here so faithfully depicts. Even the great "Apostle of American Democracy," after expressing such unbounded confidence in the good sense and virtue of the people, and giving us his numerous sage and unsage maxims and advice to steer by, said we should need a revolution every twenty years, in order to purify the body politic and maintain our liberties. Perhaps had this been so, we might not now be forced into the present grand one, which is to subvert the Government. But let me hold up to your view the unflattering picture of ourselves, as so graphically painted by the author mentioned:

Of the Corruption of the Principle of Democracy.

The principle of Democracy is corrupted, not only when the spirit of equality is extinct, but likewise when they fall into a spirit of extreme equality, and when every citizen wants to be on a level with those he has chosen to command him. Then the people, incapable of bearing the very power they have intrusted, want to do everything of themselves—to debate for the Senate—to execute for the Magistrate, and to strip the Judges of their offices.

When this is the case, virtue can no longer subsist in the Republic. The people want to exercise the functions of the Magistrates, who cease to be revered. The deliberations of the Senate are slighted; all respect is then laid aside for the Senators; and, consequently, for old age. If there is no more

respect for old age, there will be none soon for parents; deference to husbands will be likewise thrown off, and submission to masters. This licentiousness will soon taint the mind; and the restraint of command be as fatiguing as that of obedience. Wives, children, slaves, will shake off all subjection. No longer will there be any such thing as manners, order or virtue.

The people fall into this misfortune, when those in whom they confide, desirous of concealing their own corruption, endeavor to corrupt. To prevent them from seeing their own ambition, they speak to them only of their grandeur; to conceal their own avarice, they incessantly flatter theirs.

The corruption will increase among the corrupters, and likewise among those who are already corrupted. The people will distribute the public money (and lands) among themselves, and having added the administration of affairs to their indolence, they will be for adding to their poverty the amusements of luxury, nothing but the public treasure will be able to satisfy their demands.

We must not be surprised to see their suffrages given for money. It is impossible to give a great deal to the people, without squeezing much more out of them; but to compass this, the State must be subverted. The greater the advantages they seem to derive from their liberty the nearer they draw to the critical moment of losing it. Petty tyrants arise, who have all the vices of a single tyrant. The small remains of liberty soon become unsupportable: a single tyrant starts up, and the people lose all, even the advantages of their corruption.

* * * * *

There are two sorts of corruption; one, when the people do not observe the laws; the other, when they are corrupted by the laws: an incurable evil, because it is in the very remedy itself."

Both these corruptions are ours, and but one remedy to cleanse us from them—a sanguinary chaos, and construction of a different government.

A host of talkers and writers, especially our gabbling, shallow pated editors, still cling to the delusive idea, that the leading politicians are not the true exponents of the parties they respectively represent; and that the *people* will, erewhile, arise in their majestic sovereignty, to shake these off and rectify things peaceably. Alas! for such erroneous arguments and hopes. These leaders are the representatives of public sentiment as now entertained.

True, the people will become more purified and enlightened after a time, when they will choose masters of a different stamp; (mankind everywhere are ruled by masters) but this change in the mass can be worked out only through the bloody process herein portrayed. In truth it is regarded as axiomatic—that every people have as good a government as they deserve; and that the front rank men—those clothed with official power, or wielding the popular tongue and pen, are the reflex of the governing majority. Hence, where rulers are found to be ignorant or dishonest, or the two combined, it is proof positive the major portion of the populace are so.

But sooner or later, a day of reckoning must arrive, when woe to those who shall be found occupying the high places!

Not savages alone do offer up human sacrifices, to appease their own and their offended deities' wrath, and so expiate their sins; but all nations and peoples in all ages.

Thus it ever is ordained in great civil commotions, such as now commencing in these Free States—that all popular teachers, and, therefore, misleaders like to our editors and stump speakers; together with those in authority, and who have, for some time previously held the reins of government, are sure victims of a deceived and infuriate people. This vindictive spirit and action is proper, as it is

inevitable. For if these did wrong ignorantly, they should be punished as a warning to prevent other aspiring fools attempting that for which they are not fitted. Or, if knowingly deceiving the multitude—selfishly pandering to their ignorance and prejudices, and thus leading them astray, then should they be punished as knaves. Soon, and hardly a man who has figured in our intriguing California politics, but will lose his life, be forced to flee the land, else driven into obscurity.

History teaches, that governments alternate in a cycle—are subject to immutable and general laws; that Democracies succeed in their turn, are invariably shortlived, and come to a terrific end; the worse the longer postponed. For various causes, the people of these United States, have already upheld such bastard form, longer than ever known before. I say bastard, because, in truth, they are no forms at all; merely a sort of interregnum rig-up—a kind of temporary structure, to be used during the transition and preparatory period, to a new departure in the circle of legitimacy.

"That Government is best which lasts longest," is one, among the many wise saying of the resplendent genius who now rules the destinies of France and Europe.

Let me, here, an American fallacy explode; in truth, a fallacy most everywhere entertained—that only in a Democratic Republican form of government, is the power fundamentally vested in and derived from the people. This is true of every government, however despotically exercised; for the mass of people, in a kingdom or estate, are always ruled in that mode their genius and fitness calls for. True, a tyrant may, by force or fraud, for a time, uphold himself and an obnoxious form; but such unnatural condition of affairs cannot last long. Hence, every Government is one of *opinion*.

Sanguinary must, of necessity, be the throes and heavings of a rich and numerous people, whilst passing through this purifying ordeal; and additional with us the cause for this, that at the same moment, a powerful and extensive nation is dismembering itself to be no more united. It is unavoidable in the settlement of the many real or fancied grievances all complain of. In our land, great wrongs must now be rectified—great principles be battled for. Society is rotten to the very core. The false Government rests upon a false foundation. It must be demolished and rebuilt upon a plan quite different. Peaceably this can never be done. Blood must flow. And to such bloody arbitrament must an early resort be had. It is inevitable. All nations have had their civil wars, and history affords no solitary example of the settlement of any great matter of variance among a people, save in this way. Providence has so ordained it from man's beginning, that the victory and maintenance of all true liberty and genuine truth, can alone be had through means of sacrificial human offerings. Sometimes a solitary individual suffices; at others, whole hecatombs are demanded. The time is at hand for a victimizing blood baptismal of our land. It can no more nor longer be averted, than to stop the ebb and flow of ocean. It is the bounden effect of transpired causes. Nemesis demands her own.

The ignorant, the cowardly, and the knavish, essay to prove that these avenging ends, are the

fault of this or that man and party. It is not so. Such can only slightly change the phase, and hasten or retard the growth and fruitage of germs and seeds inherent, else planted long before. Usually more guilty of the crimes, they so furiously declaim against, are most of these arraigners of others. Such fellows turn State's evidence, as a salvo to their conscience, and to find some scapegoat on whom to saddle their share of the general sin.

Poor Buchanan! He is so unfortunate, as to occupy the place of Louis XVI and Charles I; but fortunate in being unlike them, not a hereditary Executive; as he thus may possibly preserve his head.

If I speak harshly of persons, it is not to charge them with being the originators of false ideas and principles, nor to denounce this one for precipitating, or that one for not staying the tide of wrong; but to assail radical error, as promulgated and represented by an individual or society.

Again to the gist of my remarks; and first some general, then specific causes and results of this recently inaugurated revolution within these American States. Except myself, and some few of Irish birth, I find no speaker nor writer, in our country, ever touching upon the fundamental cause of variance between the South and North.* It is the ingrained, inherent hostility of race. The oft-made declaration about the peoples in either section being of the same lineage, is erroneous. The preponderating ruling North is Anglo-Saxon; whilst, at the South, the Norman, Celt, and Gaul, with their blood separate and intermingled, compose the major portion of the white inhabitants, and give tone to the superior and controlling sentiments of society in that quarter. These three, which are somewhat akin, can harmoniously amalgamate, and live together under the same government; because their genius and traits are much similar. Morally and physically brave, high-spirited, impulsive, ardent, and a little irascible; catholic in character, and dearly loving rational freedom, they are impatient under false restraint, and ever ready to wage war, rather than argue and quarrel too much, when conceiving themselves imposed upon. Between these and the Anglo-Saxon family, especially as represented in the New England Puritan stock, there is little sympathy and much antipathy. It has always been so. Go back to Old England, and find centuries ago, these repellanties existing. In that Kingdom, their form of government and enforced close contact, has so fused their blood and cemented interests, as, at length, to have smothered the antipathies of all the numerous races—the Catholic Irish excepted. Not so upon this Continent. The Pioneers who disembarked at Plymouth Rock and Jamestown, were as widely different in character, as these nuclei of settlement assunder. And each grew up, retaining their peculiar characteristics; growing, indeed, more antithetic, by reason of inhabiting different soils and climates, pursuing different occupations, and adopting different labor systems.

* George Gordon, of San Francisco, an Englishman—a deep thinker, and a writer of great ability, has recently, in a learned and able essay through the "Bulletin," said somewhat about it. I regret that Gordon, in that production, should have been imposed upon by Yankee authority, with some false data regarding Southern society.

The original make, or rather growth of men, was from different roots. The parent stems are of origin diverse. Hence, the various types and species of the *genus*, and that innate diversity of mind, which necessitates hostility among most races, especially where equality is claimed.

Differing, as do the peoples South and North, upon this radix basis, they might still long hold together as one nation; and, perchance, as in England, eventually so much intermixed, as to render separation impossible, but for this narrow-minded, crusading, dictating bigotry, and vulgar, impertinent intermeddling of the Yankees with the local affairs of those at the South.

True, the Cavalier looked on the Roundhead as his inferior in England, and long spoke of, and treated them with contempt, the more so, that particular sect inhabiting the confines of Scotland, and of which are the Pilgrim Fathers who journeyed to America. Here, however, in the lapse of time, and from living wide apart, their ancient dislikes died out in the descendants of each, as was proved, particularly upon the part of the magnanimous Southrons, during, and long after the Revolutionary war, which had brought them together. Of the re-beginning, progress, and now culmination of this modern feud betwixt them, it is not my purpose to enter into minutely. Sufficient is it to assert—that differing so much in blood and order of civilization—they agree neither in government, religion, nor social relations. Likewise, their moneyed interests conflict—at least the North has forced a conflict, although three-fourths of all her wealth has been extracted and abstracted from the South. The widely variant nature of their slavery institutions, has been both cause and effect in this estrangement. Not an isothermal line and soil productions, as argued by Daniel Webster and many others, alone determines the extension of the Southern system, but migration of the two peoples. With, however, this reserve—that the further North the Southron goes, the fewer slaves he needs. And with this other exception—that Northerners, of whatsoever race, who go to lower Southern latitudes to live, become pro-slavery in sentiment and practice. All inter-tropic and tropic bordering regions, have ever been and will always be slaveholding. Say what themselves, or others for them, to the contrary; every Spanish Republic upon this Continent is a *de facto* slave country. What else is their Peon system? A miserable subterfuge 'tis true, but much akin to the slavery of Old and New England. Central America, I believe, has abolished peonage; and so has beneficent, normal Negro slavery been abolished in Hayti and Jamaica. But mark the contrast between the past of these naturally magnificent regions, ere the mad modern ideas of liberty had laid them waste, and their present

The better to illustrate this part of my theme, and appropriate to the whole subject-matter, I here insert my review of a speech made by Mr. Latham in the United States Senate, April last. It is from the "Evening Telegram," of June 5th.

"PHILOSOPHER PICKETT ON LATHAM'S SPEECH.

Personal prejudices, selfish rivalries, and race and sectional antagonisms so narrow men's minds as to blind them to historical and self evident truths.

Our new Senator, Latham, has recently delivered in his place, a speech of much merit; yet we find nearly the whole of the self-styled independent papers of this State, chiefly prompt-

ed, I presume, by their Black Republican proclivities, assailing it in sneering and detracting language. At the same time, the Democratic organs, for what reason I pretend not to say, fail to accord that meed of praise it deserves. But for myself, rising above all such ignorance or mean motives, and unswayed by what I may have hitherto felt, by reason of any consciousness of the Senator's shortcomings. I purpose to briefly review this speech and give a frank opinion in strict accord with its intrinsic worth.

Why I so much admire the speech, is because of the excellent style in which it is conceived, and vein of philosophy pervading it all through. It mainly treats upon that great social and political problem—the relations of capital and labor, and of the natural right of the superior man to best govern the inferior according to his judgment. True, the author advances nothing new upon these subjects, but exhibits his mind's enlargement in being able to so clearly comprehend those facts, and unfold them anew, in clear, chaste and dignified language, which the greatest statesmen and philosophers of ancient and modern times have enunciated; facts, too, that all history and sociologic laws attest, and to greater or less extent plainly perceivable in the main by every person of the least reflection, in which list, however, we cannot include the vision-distorted abolition or Black-Red Republican hosts throughout our Northern States. The speech is greatly better than Mr. Seward's much boasted one it is partly in reply to, inasmuch as Mr. Latham based his argument upon fundamental truths, upon irrefutable historic data, whilst the distinguished New York Senator reared his ingenious superstructure upon altogether a false foundation. The one is made luminous by a clear scientific demonstration, whilst the other is but a mass of erroneous theories and unsound reasoning, rendered plausible by that cunning jesuitry and high sounding phraseology for which its author is so famous. *En passant* there is little of that tinsel rhetoric and redundant verbiage in this treatise of Mr. Latham, which before has been so frequently his fault.

I differ with both Senators as to the origin and character of this much mooted "irrepressible conflict." It is not of the nature described by Mr. Seward—a natural and unavoidable hostility between the slave black and free white laborers; the latter, according to his school, having the right of the question. Nor is Mr. Latham right in declaring it the dishonest work of politicians for their selfish ends. It lies deep and further back than this—it arises from the difference and antipathy of races. Centuries ago the Norman and Saxon, or Anglo-Saxon, the Cavalier and Puritan, or Roundhead, ill agreed in the Motherland. The one—the superior, conqueror, and ruler of the other—has, in conjunction with the Celt, given Britain nearly all the true greatness and glory she can boast, and the other has ever hated these because of such superiority and mastery. In England the amalgamation of their blood at length quieted the feuds betwixt them, at the same time degenerating the superior. The American Colonies commencing their existence prior to this complete admixture, the two elements selected separate locations on this continent. Thus the Northern and Southern communities, widely separated by territory, grew up, each retaining its peculiar ideas and repugnance towards the other. And to this day, notwithstanding the transfusion of so much Puritan and other Anglo-Saxon element South, the original Norman stock, mixed with much, and equally repellant, Celtic and Gallic blood, is in the ascendant, there giving tone to the thoughts, manners and customs of society.

Now, I pretend to say, it was not alone the commercial spirit of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which carried to the South such large importations of Africans, nor its climate and peculiar productions which retain and multiply these slaves, but likewise the preference of the dominant race there to hold their laborers in this particular form of servitude.

When Virginia was being settled, the old feudal system still had a sort of lingering existence, and hence "proprietors" and "servants" chiefly composed the population. In time, however, the modern ideas of liberty so much prevailed, as to do away with these distinctions and destroy all control over the patriarchal care of the nobility and others for the white laborers; especially so after the revolution, when privileged orders and distinctions in law being abolished, equality was proclaimed for all. The gentry, however, clinging to their ancient predilections, and indeed necessities, gladly availed themselves of the substitute presented in the Negro. Looking upon him as an inferior animal, the laws and public sentiment regarded him as property.

In the North a widely different state of affairs existed. New England was settled by the descendants of those who had been bondsmen to the ancestors of the Southrons; and herein lies the true secret of so much jealousy and hate this day felt by nearly all of Yankee origin towards the Southern people. The latter too of late have been forced to hate back, by reason

of the continued provoking and gratuitous meddling by the former with them and theirs.

This offensive chapter in their history (and why should they be so much ashamed of it, seeing the progenitors of all of us were in their earlier days, slaves or robbers—my Norman ancestors famed as the boldest pirates on record), added to that ingrained fanatical bigotry ever so manifest among them both in Old and New England, and likewise their incessant itching to interfere with other people's business, are the spurs inciting them to make the unmanly warfare they do upon the South, in order to achieve that grand desire of their hearts—get the sole control of the General Government into their very incompetent hands.

True it is, their politicians, to hasten this event, have striven for years to fan these pre-existing and some-times latent causes of discord, by strengthening and using such levers in every sleight of hand and artful manner, to effect their purposes. These have so long and persistently adduced false though plausible theories and showings respecting the superiority of their labor system over that of the South, as to cause many, even in the latter section, to believe them right. Mr. Latham did well, then, in citing the fact, that whilst so little conflict existed at the South between the white laboring class and the capitalists and their slaves, and none at all between the latter, there is so fierce and rapidly increasing a hostility betwixt capital and labor North, as to threaten civil commotion and an agrarian division of property ere long.

Another cause for this crusade against Southern servitude, arises from the fact of the rapidly waning faith of Christendom in their prevailing religion. Especially in New England has this infidel spirit gained ground during the present generation. Now, the human mind ever craves some sort of a religious or sentimental and emotional faith on which to expand its venerating enthusiasm. The worship of the almighty dollar—the Jupiter in a Yankee's pantheon—does not suffice them, since our humanity demands a multitude of gods to adore—hence the setting up of the Negro idol North. And here Senator Latham spoke some unnecessary words, his Scripture references being now of no authority nor argumentative force whatever in convincing Black Republicans of their errors, since the yignor Jesus Christ and the Bible, substituting therefor John Brown and Helper's Compendium.

I might, if choosing to analyze more closely the Senator's essay, point out certain contradictory declarations, each the result of the same mumping up. In courteous phrases he charged the Senator from New York with sophistry and absurdity for ulterior demagogic ends, in dividing the States into capital and labor ones. Was it not the same spirit which prompted our wily little Senator to express such unbounded confidence in the good sense and patriotism of the people, after he had clearly indicated the contrary? He knows it to be the truth and might have said it—that the sole ligament, save a slight mercenary political one, now holding the sections together, is the monetary interests of the North, but for which William H. Seward would assuredly be elected the next President; which event, if not bringing about immediate disunion, would soon be followed by the same party gaining the ascendancy in the other branches of Government, which must *per force* effect it."

Had the people North confined their efforts to filling up the great Western domain above a certain boundary, or even striven without any hostile talk and forced settlement, to out-number the owners of black slaves, south of such a line, it would not only have proved good policy, on their part, but prevented their running an insane, and to them, fatal muck, against this order of servitude in the States where it is so interwoven with society and government, as to necessitate the extinction of the master race, in order to eradicate it. Mad as such an effort, there was some method and calculation in it, although a much mistaken one.

Reaping, as the Northrons have, for so many years, such immense revenues from the South—in fact, indirectly possessing these same Negro slaves themselves, and keeping the white folks there as overseers of them, and the plantations worked; (since these same lavish and improvident Southrons, gave them all the profits of each year), it but whetted their dishonest, avaricious appetite to extract a greater sum from that rich region. Profoundly ignorant of the character of the domin-

ant and servile races there, and of the natural and happy relations existing between them; the hope and plan of these cormorant Vandals, these hell-hounds of Yankeedom, was to create a war of race, caste, and class, and get each killed off in the struggle; thus leaving those fair lands for them to come into possession with their white serfs. If this was not their programme, wherefore their constant assailing of the Southern master and his Negroes; their attempts to demoralize and teach rebellion among the latter; their constant effort to sow seeds of discord between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding whites South; and, whence the wild unfounded hope of affecting anything in either of these, except that the wish was father to the thought it could be done. Nay, we are not left to the inference of such diabolical ulterior ends, as plain as this is, since some of their less discreet co-workers have boldly blabbed the design.

These people have been constantly, for years, predicting a servile insurrection South, and growth of a great Freesoil party there, composed of native non-slaveholders, and immigrants from Europe and the North. Poor fools!—or rather should I say, knaves and fools—for I repeat, that all this false thinking must have been born of the hellish wish.

And yet these villainous hypocrites, together with many fools and cowards, North and South, cry out against the present attitude of the virtuous, wise, and gallant State of South Carolina, and all others, having a common interest and danger, and conscious of the true course to pursue, for choosing to act in concert.

Glorious and magnificent sovereignty—thou of the Palmetto emblem! Small in territory, yet ever producing a brilliant galaxy of statesmen, orators, and heroes; possessing, even in these degenerate days, a whole people imbued with a lofty patriotism and virtue. Bravely has thou taken a truthful and defiant stand; from which neither the appeals of mistaken friends, nor threats, nor jeers of an infamous and coward foe, have been able to move thee. More luminous and grand thy page will be in history, than even my once noble, but now degenerate old Mother. With crest erect and armor on, thou hast thrown thyself forward to meet the first brunt of the great issue, and defy to deathly combat the myriadom hordes of the North. Proud and chivalrous State—I would I could boast thee my native land, instead of Virginia!

But soon Virginia and other halting Slave States, will wipe the stains from their escutcheon; though at a far more fearful cost, should they permit the installation of Lincoln at Washington. South Carolina speaks the voice of the South. If you would learn the future action of the whole fifteen Slave States, observe what her leading men say; for that, in the main, which they promulge, is truth, and it will prevail.

Let them shed one drop of that noble Carolinian blood, and instantly the whole South is in arms to avenge it. What gives this puissancy—this all-controlling influence to that small and sparsely settled State; rendering her a power in the land, exceeding even that of the great Empire State of New York, with its millions of inhabitants, its numerous writers, and newspapers, and immense wealth and commerce? It lies in the superiority of race—of intellect—of virtue—of moral courage,

in having a good grievance for what she says and does; and, because of the conserving aristocratic element in her Constitution and society. The protecting and inspiring spirit of the great Calhoun—the noblest man, and greatest Statesman America has produced—hovers over that life long cherished land of his affection, and counsels all its sons and daughters to high emprise and patriotic heroism.

The shades of her glorious revolutionary sires, are watching and urging them on to emulate the deeds of their days. That many of her citizens should then have remained faithful to the British Crown, is not surprising; having, like all the other Southern Colonies, so little cause of complaint against the Mother Country. But whilst all are “rebels,” there are no Tories now in South Carolina.

And yet there is talk of “subduing” such a proud and warlike people. Why I'll engage to let the whole of New England encounter that State single handed, and yet fail to conquer her.

Something here upon this doctrine of coercion, about which so many words are wasted. Strange to hear a solitary American, especially of Southern birth and breeding, declare in favor of *forcing* a State to stay in the Union; when not alone the compact of Confederation, and after declaration of the Fathers who formed it, maintained it was a free-love tie, and for the common defense and other mutual betterment, that should hold them as a unit; but the very genius of Republicanism declares that equal co-States can alone be held together in this wise.

The aggregating and cohesive principle of such compact, is very simple, and easily explained. Each State which joined this Confederacy, was actuated solely by the selfish motive of benefiting herself; precisely the same which prompts an individual to enter into a co-partnership. After joining, then, of course, the interest of all the others becomes the interest of each. When, however, a State conceives its rights so much infringed upon by a portion of, or all the rest, as to render the blessings of the Union less to her than the evil it inflicts; and she, after exhausting every effort to right herself, despairs of redress from her sisters, then is it her bounden right and duty to sever connection with them. States thus held together by the bonds of equality, reciprocity, and affection, make the strongest government on earth. But let this attracting and cementing force be counterpoised, when not only is it the weakest, but soon the centrifugal force predominates, and off fly the component parts in asteroidic orbits. That States are now found projected from the Federal sphere, is proof of such propulsion by legitimate causes.

Hear what Montesquieu says about “coercion”:

“It is contrary to the nature of things; that, in a confederate government, one State should make any conquest over another, as in our days, we have seen in Switzerland. In mixed confederate republics, where the association is between small republics, and small monarchies, this is not so absurd.”

And listen to this from the distinguished British historian, Macaulay, who refers to what tyrants term “rebellion,” even in countries where the government is sole and absolute; not a co-equal sovereignty, like South Carolina.

“It is very well to talk of confronting sedition boldly, and of enforcing the law against those who would disturb the public peace. No doubt, a tumult caused by a local and temporary

irritation, ought to be suppressed with promptitude and vigor. * * * But woe to the government which cannot distinguish between a nation and a mob! Woe to the government which thinks that a great, a steady, a long-continued movement of the public mind, is to be stopped like a street riot! This error has been thrice fatal to the great House of Bourbon.*

But of what avail these wisdom precepts and friendly warnings of the illustrious dead or living? Our people no longer heed the voices of the wise and good. The scheming, selfish, ignorant politician, and pusillanimous editor, are now their chosen leaders and instructors.

Of all renegades to principle; of all traitors to their native land; of all ingrates to this, their adopted home, are those false-hearted Irish, who are prompting, aiding and abetting the hosts of Abolitionists North, and the handful of Tories South, in coercive measures against a Southern seceding State. Why the very doctrine these separating States maintain, is that which Ireland has for years been preaching, and striving to enlist the sympathies and support of Christendom, in order to get released from their enforced, hated British thralldom and connection.

And as the Irish are a dissimilar race, occupying a country to themselves, and demanding separation, I have ever advocated their right to this, although well aware that the real grievances of the South against the North, are a hundred fold worse than those of Ireland against Britain.

It is recognised, indeed, even in monarchial Europe at this day, that a people have the inalienable right to choose and alter their form of Government, and elect their National Status.

All this, however, these pretended *par excellence* liberty-lovers North deny to the Southern states, and threaten to uphold their opinions by force of arms. Let them try this at their peril. There is an oft-repeated, stereotyped sneering phrase of late, about States "seceding on paper." But whilst forts and arsenals, and navy yards and mints, and revenue cutters have been taken, and guns fired into their hostile ranks, by these same paper seceding States, I notice that all the coercion and war their opponents have as yet made in return, consists in thundering broadsides of wordy threats, and terrific fighting—on paper.

I mistake—there have been several splendid feats of arms performed by the Federal forces; that famous *ruse de guerre*—the evacuation of Fort Moultrie, and masterly retreat of the grand army, one mile into Fort Sumter, which so delights all Yankeeedom, and their valiant allies elsewhere.

Then, too, look at those noble achievements, the spiking of cannon, and burning of gun-carriages in two or three forts South.

The last ligament which held the hostile sections together, has been severed. 'Twas Northern hands and voices chiefly did it. The deed's their own.

In truth, the Northern people, as a body, never had any love for the Union—leastwise, not that honorable, unselfish, and exalted love for, and pride in it, as those South long felt.* Almost the

whole sentiment which swayed them in the matter, was a mixture of the vainglorious and a vulgar mercenary. They have ever *calculated* its value in dollars and cents; and imagining the South to be governed by the same base motive, had cyphered it out to their own satisfaction, that that section, when coming to count the pecuniary cost, in addition to the other *fear*, these cowardly braggarts fancied their bombastic threats had raised in their bosoms, they would, upon no provocation, decide to take so serious a step. Hence their frequent sneers of late, that the South "could not be kicked out of the Union." To their sorrow, though, they find the South has at length been kicked out of the Union; at the same time the Union kicked to pieces. Yes! Jeber n waxed so fat and saucy, he needs must kick. Worse than a stall-fed vicious Ass, he kicked the hand that took care of and fed him. Deluded fools! As a Southerner born, I would willingly return their hate, had they manhood enough about them to excite such feeling; as it is, they are even beneath contempt. How idle, nay hypocritic, all this blatant bawling—this whining cant about "the glorious Union!" "Hosannah to the mighty Union!" "We are for the Union!" "God save the Union!" "The Union—it must and shall be preserved!" coming from the mouths of all such fellows, when their every act gives evidence of the contrary.*

Had they listened to the precepts, and followed the example of such men among them as O'Connor, Brady, Dickenson, and Cushing, instead of Seward, Douglas, Forney, Greeley and the like, they had not then brought this great evil upon themselves.

Men who cannot or will not see the justification and necessity of the South separating herself at all hazards from the North—contending as they do, that she has no just cause for it—should remember a self-evident truism; a fact recognized as axiomatic—that no people ever seek this last resort—the *ultima ratio regum*, unless most grievously wronged, and not until exhausting, and losing all hope in

assault of their character and rights, by so many in the other section, has been, during a few years past, begetting a feeling of indifference, and finally dislike towards the General Government, which held them in communion with enemies instead of friends. The election of Lincoln, forced suddenly all this latent and maturing dislike and apprehension in the Southern bosom, to produce the fruit we now behold. The respect and love once entertained for the common head and bond, has been displaced by hate. The old national pride and idea is dead, and in its stead, a new born one arises. No concessions the North may now make, can ever restore our ancient status. The Southern mind is bent upon a different purpose. A Government to themselves, is what they feel the Fates decree them.

* In keeping with such conduct was the late "Union demonstration," the 22d of February, by these same Southern-hating Abolitionists. It is to be regretted, that many clever people, mostly of foreign birth, were bamboozled into aiding that class of men to desecrate such day. So far as I have learned, no Southern-reared, except a few renegades of Black Republican proclivities, had ought to do with the ceremonies. Such as hail from Washington's own State and section, and most reverse his memory, kept furthermost aloof and silent. I was born and reared in a county adjoining the one in which is Mount Vernon; went to school within eight miles of that sacred shrine; often visited the place; sat beside the tomb of the illustrious man whom all the world does love and reverence more than these very hypocrites themselves. They, in their hearts his memory detest, because he was a Southerner. And yet these knaves, for the vilest of selfish motives, pretend to greatly admire him, and denounce me, who studied his history and character, and imbibed high purpose in boyhood days, amid those scenes so hallowed by his home-life, and exercise of private virtues, as a renegade to principle and to my country.

* It is this widely differing kind of patriotism in the peoples of either section and mistake the Northerns make in judging the Southers by themselves, which so deceives them, as to the meaning of the movement South. Had they ever comprehended, that the latter's devotion to, and paramount prompting to uphold the late confederation, was a pure heart sentiment, then would they know somewhat the nature of the revulsion now taking place in their opinions. The long continued

the efficacy of other measures. And of this wrong and its remedy, the complaining party is of right and necessity the sole judge.

What worse than nonsense, therefore, to attribute this grand movement South to trivial and transient wrongs, or to personal ambition and spleen.

No! it is among the numerous other vital inducements upon the part of the true men of the South to cut loose from the leprous contact of the foulest blotch in Christendom, that they may stop this deeply injuring evil communication with the masses of that section. Why, there is enough of political, social, and trade morals corruption in the Northern States to inoculate and spread pollution throughout the world, though its peoples were as pure as Eve and Adam when first placed in Eden. It is a land in which cowardice and treachery are exalted as virtues; where principles are bartered for place and pelf; where all high manhood is scouted at, and where the women, by a natural law impelling them, have become so disgusted with the pusillanimity of the other sex, as to unsex themselves in order to perform the part of men.

Already their foul influence and touch at the seat of the Federal Government, and that New York system of political chicanery, which has percolated all through the Union, to greater or less extent, save in South Carolina alone, has much tainted many Southern politicians, and thereby lowered the dignity of that once undefiled and prond section.

And I now declare, as for ten years past have been declaring, that it was the teachings and persuasion of the Northern Democracy and Whigs, too, and efforts of office seekers South to keep in harmony with them, and thus secure the reins of Government and the offices, which more than anything else, has tended to lessen the standard of Southern morals—to cause Northern people to cease their once high deference to Southern, and which has mistified and misled the people everywhere, as to the true issues before the country.

The recent action of most of the leaders of these pretended Northern friends of the South, proves my previous estimates of their character correct. For several years they have been iterating and reiterating, that the victory of a sectional party holding the "Republican" doctrines, would not only drive the South out of the Union, but, in their opinion, justify them in such revolutionary movement. Yet what do we behold? Why, when this contingency does arise, and the South feels bound to act according to their enunciated views, instead of standing by her still, and more manfully than before opposing her assailants, themselves join with these very assailants, and as fiercely as any, denounce the present action of the Southern people, and proclaim intent to aid in whipping them into subjection to the very power that they had hitherto said the South ought, even by force of arms, to oppose. It must soon be tested, whether the rank and file within those States, sanction this latter conduct of these treacherous leaders.

But let me leave for grander, pleasanter themes, this vexatious, filthy topic. States, as well as individuals, should trust but little to outside friendships. The gods help those who help themselves. The South has been taught a useful lesson, during her misalliance with the North; has learned that she must depend upon, and have faith in herself

almost alone. A mighty change does now come over the spirit of her dream.

A magnificent vista opens to the people South; a most brilliant future awaits them. Homogeneous, as a body, and having a common interest and wish to uphold and perpetuate their servile institution, the present fifteen States there, with contiguous territory West, as far as the Pacific Ocean, will early league together, and consolidate a rich and powerful Republic. Learning wisdom from their own experience, and seeing the sad effects of a too popular and class levelling government North, they will gradually adopt the old Roman Republican system, and continue it for centuries. While the North will at once plunge into chaos and a sanguinary civil war, break up into various combinations and single States—perhaps cities, all vainly striving, for a time, to keep up a Democratic form of Government; soon, however, to find themselves under the strong rule of military Despots.

It is chiefly the poor and more ignorant classes North; the very ones, who, mistaught and debauched by mountebank politicians and writers, are now contending for the largest liberty, will, aided and incited by certain superior, but hitherto neglected intellects, be the first to acclaim for this one man power. They will choose him as a master and protector, in preference to the far worse tyranny of that ignoble, vulgar oligarchy of mere wealth, now indirectly ruling and polluting them. Moreover, this will be imperative on all, to get rid of anarchy, and secure peace and order.

To our too open portals and pressing invitation to European immigration, and the too easy and indiscriminate citizenizing of the immense numbers (mostly of the lower orders) who have flooded the free States, is traceable an important cause of their loss of patriotism and virtue. 'Tis thus the Northern States have been denationalized, and more hastily and deeply degraded. A similar fate, though not to such degree, awaits the Southern, when their import trade is shipped directly to their own ports, unless the new Confederacy shall refuse citizenship to all strangers, except those proved meritorious; and these, by special legislative enactments. In addition to this disinclination to the *sans culotte* of other countries, let them increase their now much preferable labor basis, as rapidly as possible, by reopening immediately the African slave trade, and spread the institution westward to the Pacific ocean.* So palpable, indeed, is this superior policy, that I question little, the South will thus discourage immigration, except the few of wealth, talent, taste or better manhood, who may seek a home in her inviting realm, and open wide their gates to a large inflow of slaves from Africa. In truth she has already as many free inhabitants, with their natural increase, as she needs. These now number near nine millions. Should she have four times the slaves as freemen it will be none too many. Rome—imperial world conquering Rome—had this relative proportion of free and bondsmen. The classic States of Greece far more; since Athens, in her palmiest day, had but twenty thousand citi-

* Of course the leading intellects of the "Confederate States of America," will let this and other important questions of dispute among themselves, lie quiescent until all the slave States become compacted, and their Government acknowledged by other nations.

zens, ten thousand resident Foreigners, who were debarred from all participation in the Government, and four hundred thousand slaves.

For several years I have been writing letters to persons South, urging the main ideas herein advanced; counselling them to make extensive military preparation, as well for this long and clearly foreseen event of dissolution, as to develop and employ their genius for war, which is so superior in them to any people on the globe; and encourage an intendency to arms, as the sure and only road to national greatness and renown. Likewise pointed out the policy of cementing a strong league of amity and close commercial interest with France, their natural ally, especially under the dynasty of the Bonapartes. At the same time to guard against the machinations of their arch enemy and defamer Britain; over which purse-bloated and domineering, but now waning power, this French alliance, their cotton product, and warlike traits, will enable them to hold the whip handle. And yet England is no true friend of the North. They are both world-roaming, selfish, money-seekers; both great manufacturers and merchants, and eagerly contending for the trade and profits of all countries—hence are jealous rivals. This nation has, therefore, long been befooled the foolish North, in feeding the Abolition sentiment there, and encouraging encroachments upon the South, in order to effect that long darling object of her heart—a dissolution of the Union. In this, she has been serving the South. All that may prompt her, hereafter, to seek alliance with the North, will be to secure their aid, when the next grand struggle between England and France shall begin. Herein, however, will they disappointment find; for if the Southern people league with France, these, in connection with the Celts and others in that quarter, will compel the North, either to side with them, else remain neutral.

Let the States South, at once proceed to organize their government securely, and be prepared for great happenings in Europe soon, in which they may perchance become participants. Six years hence will be the eight hundredth anniversary of the battle of Hastings. I have for sometime had presentiment, that another event of a similar nature would then transpire. The modern Rome and Carthage must fight their last battle shortly. At any rate, if the fate of old Carthage be not in store for Britain, her effete ness demands another invasion from the shores, and transfusion of more Norman-Gallic blood into their veins. Before the revolutionary war, the Southern Colonies of this continent, were great pets of the British crown. The way in which Virginia got the soubriquet of "Old Dominion" is proof of the high esteem in which she was held. Whence this great change—this transference of regard to the North? I'll tell you. So long as the English realm was solely ruled by the unadulterated Norman stock, her sympathies were with their chivalrous kinfolds of our Southern States; but as these mixed their blood with the other and baser currents of that Kingdom; and as the degrading traffic estate came in to share the rule, so did England's lofty character, and hence grew her disfavor for a light-toned people, and liking and assimilation to an ignoble, and once, by her detested race.

Appropriately here I'll print one of the letters alluded to—the last of a series I have recently been

sending to ex-Governor Smith of Virginia, and which may possibly be published east:

"SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28th, 1860.

GOVERNOR SMITH:—Before giving the promised extracts from Lord Bacon, I wish to refute the stereotyped congratulations, so incessantly reiterated by most all our statesmen, editors, and 4th of July orators—that we, as a people, are most fortunate, and especially blessed, in having no strong nation upon this continent to molest or make us afraid. Now for years I have been as constantly asserting the reverse; and this one of my chief grounds for disunion—that then there will exist contiguous powers to be jealous of each other, and occasionally have combat of arms.

Not Bacon alone, but all history and philosophy teach, that a people can alone preserve their virtue, their intellect and bravery, in being always prepared for, and frequently engaged in war. For too long a peace enteebles and corrupts—rusts the brain and morals; whilst war re-energizes the intellect and spirit, and evinces great virtues. A peaceable separation of the free and slave States should not be desired. The South, however, has nothing to fear from the North, were she quadruple instead of double her own population, because the components of that section are most heterogeneous and discordant. Her best fighting men, to the eastward, are mostly Irish, and descendants of the Irish; and these must, of necessity, be allies of the South; for it is a question, we in California, where all the elements exist for observation, cannot yet determine—whether the Yankee most hates the Irish and the Catholic religion, or Southerners and their slavery institution. And, notwithstanding the Germans throughout the Northern States, mostly voted with this dominant race, at the late election, and were largely instrumental in giving them their victory through the ballot box, yet, when it comes to fighting, these allies will not be with them; at any rate, not after a time, when your free-thinking, Sunday-pleasuring Teutons shall have, as beyond all peradventure they will, become embittered against the hierarchal rule and bigot tyranny of the Puritan. My only fear for the South, is, that this inevitable home war of race and class at the North, will prevent their having a foe from that quarter to cross bayonets with.

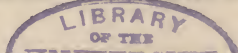
And now for some Baconian wisdom. I copy from his essay—'Of the true greatness of Kingdoms and Estates.' [omitted]

Beyond all question, France is the most warlike, and per consequence, most powerful nation on earth at this day. Under the wise, energetic, and liberal rule of her present illustrious Emperor, who so strictly adheres to the Napoleonic military system, the French have arisen, within ten years, from a comparatively temporary inferior position, to be the arbiters of Europe.

The next most powerful people are destined soon to be, those of the Southern or slave States of this continent. These have all the elements for greatness; an obedient and contented basis of 'knee-bending' slaves; the superior and master race, high spirited, intelligent, moral, and in the main, composed of Normans, Celts and Gauls—the three best bloods in Christendom; inhabiting a region surpassing in fertility of soil, its valuable and various products, and with facilities for commerce, all other countries upon the globe. Their Territory is already immense, yet, unlimited domain, containing even greater wealth, lies contiguous to the West and South, inviting easy conquest and incorporation, whenever sought. Onward with your revolution! sever all government connection with the North, and achieve that destiny the gods decree you!

In one of my letters to Governor Smith, I showed the fallacy of the bugaboo threat about disunion bringing the Canada line—so far as losing slaves are concerned—down to the Mason and Dixon. Contending the rather, that such severance, would, after a short while, render the holding of them as safe upon the banks of the Ohio, as within the interior of Georgia. The South would not even need an extradition law for the recovery of this class of fugitives, since the people North would not then let such come among them; or if any got there, would voluntarily return them.

It seems much to trouble the Southern-bating editors all over the free States, including those in California, to find out how the South can raise the money to sustain a government of their own. Strange, indeed, if this section, which furnished not alone the major portion of the revenue which sus-



tained the General Government for all the States, but gave many millions profit to the Northern people yearly, by reason of connection, under it, with them, should not find ways and means, now they intend keeping their cash to themselves, to uphold a much less expensive structure. I think I may safely predict how a number of millions at the start will be got at. In various cities South—New Orleans, Mobile, Washington, Baltimore, Wheeling, Memphis, Louisville and St. Louis—are numbers of Abolition traitors—many of them rich. These have done their share to injure the country they inhabit, and induce the outlay of immense expense in military preparations for correcting matters. By the laws of war, or even without war, and in accordance with the practice of all civilized countries, these men should be shot or banished, and their property confiscated to the use of the State. Already the South has irregularly begun the work of expurgation; and a grand, a glorious cleaning out will soon be had in the queen emporium of the West. The Dutch took Holland, and have kept it. The Yankees took New England, and have kept it—likewise, overrun the rest of the North. The Dutch and Yankee Abolitionists crossed into the slave State of Missouri, and took possession of its chief commercial city; which, however, they will right speedily be compelled to evacuate. Let the incendiary spies and ingrates go back to where they came from, and enjoy that blissful “FREEDOM,” they so love to bawl about. The climate of the Slave States, is certainly getting too warm and unhealthy for their constitutions. The demand for krout and codfish will soon be lessened in that quarter.

It is probable, and proper too, that the South would make demand upon the North, in this great day of settlement, to pay several millions due for the value of slaves the people of that section have stolen or induced to flee from masters, but for the impoverished condition of their finances for years to come, consequent upon losing the rich pickings and stealings from the South. Moreover, advice and warning from these bitter enemies, is what the South cares not to listen to. Better they expend all their sympathy and solicitous language, in favor of the North, where it is much more needed. The Southern people mean henceforth to think and act for themselves; above all else, are determined to have no more Yankee meddling with them and theirs. Their resolve to withdraw forever from the now hated partnership with them, has been fully made. They are well able and prepared to do this honorably, and take with them their full share of assets. The South has determined to act. The argument *ad hominem*, she finds is only efficacious, in dealing with such people. It is a much more pleasing position now arrived at, after so many years of wrangling and discussion. The day for all Union-saving traitors and Miss Nancies—of selfish editors and moneycrats—of manoeuvring, trading politicians, grog-shop oracles, and the like, is now nearly over. The South, as a last resort to defend its assailed honor and its rights, has drawn the sword. It will not be sheathed until a final settlement be had. This simplifies the question. The long pent wrath of a much abused and slandered people, has, at length, burst forth. Growing more infuriate and united in the extremest South, its surging and overwhelming wave rolls fiercely towards the North. There is a thirst for blood abroad throughout the

Southern States. Naught else can cool the burning fever of their hearts, and appease their appetite. This angry billow will soon madly dash against the boundary of the free States. The best exertion of the leaders South may be unable to stay it there. But soon discipline, and obedience to superiors and chosen chiefs, will be recognized. A few heads now must guide and govern; and this achieved, among the many blessings of war—that only through such bloody process, are the master minds made known. Only in times which try the souls, of the then mad passionate, else frightened and impotent mortals, are revealed to them the men-gods among them—the wisest and the best. These, by heaven's ordainment and man's indorsement, then assume command.

In the first boil and whirl of revolutions, many false leaders arise; but as its troubled waters onward roll, these counterfeits give place to the genuine. California is destined to be soon plunged into an “all at sea” condition; when and where, for a season, only quacks and shams will be employed, or permitted to administer their nostrums to a much deceived and sickened people. Let these knaves and asses practice for awhile; history tells us what will be their fate.

Some speak of the secession of this State from the Union; others, that in the event of secession of a portion or the whole of the slave States, we shall remain attached to the “Great West and North.” All these are idle expressions. By the 4th of the coming March, or very soon thereafter, this confederation of thirty-three independent sovereignties, will be dissolved, each thereby thrown off to itself. Yes! those Capitoline halls in Washington, will soon be cleared of all enemies to the land in which they are situate. From the floors of legislation, all such will be forced to flee; and along with them, that ribald crowd of echoers of what they say, now thronging the galleries above. It is so written in the book of Fate. Hence they who now oppose disunion, war against the fiat of God. The heavens and the earth declare the deed be done. All remedial measures to stave off the day of dissolution, will prove of no avail. The fulfilment time has come.

New combinations will then be made; but rest assured that the Pacific States and Territories, will not attach themselves to any governments east of the Rocky Mountains. Our destiny upon this coast will soon be altogether in our own hands, and must be worked out through many blunders and much sad suffering. By way of interlude, I will here insert copies of some other letters, awhile back sent East:

“SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18th, 1860.

MR. LATHAM. *Dear Sir:*—Presuming you will carry your scrip to Washington, and be for a short while seated in your Senatorial curule chair. I send you and the madam my greeting, congratulating you upon your safe arrival.

We have succeeded in defeating Doctor Gwin, for which *laus deo*; and now that Lincoln is elected, I feel overjoyed at carrying my two great political points.

Inclosed are a chapter of prophecies of mine, written the day of election, and published in the *Bulletin* two days after. I firmly believe they will all be soon fulfilled. Should the South, however, have grown so base and cowardly, and become so blind to its vital interests, as to permit the inauguration of an Abolition Chief Magistrate, or any man the Electoral Colleges of the Northern States may choose to name, then do I forever forswear the lead of my nativity, and shall not cease until my death, to curse its degenerate inhabitants. Say to Southern Senators and others of that section, that the world looks for them to now show their manhood, and make good

the threats of years, else hereafter hold their peace, and, spaniel-like, unwhiningly lick their master's chastening hand.

There is but one course for the South to pursue—*instantly ARM*, at every point, seize the reins of Government, and defy the North to bring Lincoln to Washington to inaugurate him. Should they fall back upon any temporizing policy, such as a pitiful conspiracy to carry on the existing Government, with him or his substitute at its head, and seek to thwart the Black Republican rule, by any legal or field-mas action of the co-ordinate branches, then will the South at once sink beneath contempt, and lose all that sympathy and prestige she would otherwise have, by making the bold move suggested.

California, although necessarily thrown off to herself—at least in company only with other Pacific Territory—in the event of a disruption of the Confederacy, will be a better ally of the Southern than the other section. Two reasons for this—one, that the liberal, cosmopolitan character of an immense majority of our people will ever repudiate the rule of Yankee Roundheadism over them, and incline them to sympathize with the South; and the other, our business interests will connect us, ultimately, more with the South than the North.

You will recollect I argued this latter to your satisfaction in those rail road articles published through the *Herald* the fall of 1856, which you at first attributed to the pen of General Howard.

In the event of a grand burst up and grab for the 'common property,' you, as a true Representative of California, ought by all means to side with the South, for another weighty reason I shall now mention.

Should the South become possessed of the navy, Capitol, archives, funds, etc., she will make a fair distribution, or pay the difference for what she will be compelled to keep, and will assume her share of all indebtedness—and thus we this side, will be assured of receiving our proportion of assets. Whereas, let the North clutch all such in her dishonest paw, when neither the slave States nor California will, without great difficulty, obtain a particle of their own. That section—that is the present dominant party—will then be sure to re-nact the thieving game of the Northern wing of the Methodist Church when that great sect split up. Very respectfully, etc.

CHAS. E. PICKETT.

HON. M. S. LATHAM, U. S. S., Washington."

"SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18th, 1860.

HON. M. S. LATHAM, U. S. SENATE, WASHINGTON:—Now by St. Paul the work goes bravely on? The Southern lion at length gouted past endurance, has been aroused from his lair. As yet he has given a few roars only, and lashed in anger but little his sides; sufficient, however, it doth appear, to send the hitherto snarling, snapping, lashing packs of Northern coyotes and hyenas, slinking and yelping away to their holes. Soon will these miserable, famishing beasts commence to rend each other.

I sent you a letter a month ago. Ponder well my words therein, and act the part suggested, would you be found upon the side of the Victors and the Right, and best serve your adopted section. No timorous nor trimming action will serve your purpose now. Throw yourself boldly into the current, and struggle to reach that goal, whither your own good sense must tell you the reactionary movement tends.

The polluting reign of Yankeeism upon this Continent is over! If any kin to that band of bigots, whose first advent to the American shore, was in the Mayflower, then deny it at once, as so many thousands, who now boast of it, will erewhile be fain to do. Read my prophecies respecting the fate of this execrable race, and take warning as to the course you shall pursue. Inclosed I send some of their recent threatenings of yourself. The *Morning Call* editor intimates that your property and life will be endangered should you not side with the Abolitionists. Poor fool! he does not foresee that it is his own and confederate necks an avenging people may soon stretch.

To business, however, as these revolutionary results are governed by fixed laws, and therefore, my writing to you about them, will not in the slightest alter. I act but the part of a friend of truth, to our common country, and to yourself, in essaying to aid you in steering safely through the breakers, now roaring around us all.

Since, as I believe, the time has come, long foreseen by others, as well as by myself, when a separation of the slave and non-slave States must be had, the present Representatives in Congress from the Pacific Slope, are placed in a most delicate and important position. If a clear-sighted political economist, your path of policy and duty is to your plain. Our every interest lying with the ere long to be formed, and proudly victorious, Southern Confederacy, you should cast all your votes, words, and other influence into their scale. Since California will not for a few years yet adopt the slavery institution, we cannot, of course, become incorporated with them. Hence it is important to us, the settlement of the boundaries of the dis-

membered sections. The following, I presume, will be the demarcation limits dictated by the South. The line now separating the slave and free States from the Atlantic to the North West corner of the State of Missouri—thence due West to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, thence along said summit to the head waters of the Gila, thence down this stream and the Colorado to the Gulf of California. *The South will doubtless contend for the peninsula of Lower California.* And herein, apart from that intimate political, social and commercial intercourse, we must soon have with each section, lies the policy of our Representatives in courting and sustaining Southern men and measures. They, I repeat, will claim Southern California upon the grounds of continuity. But we can have it generously yielded to us, should you in Congress with this State, take the initiative of acting aright towards them; and your constituents, as soon beyond all doubt we shall, back up your acts and pledges.

Let me again suggest that you lose rather than gain for yourself and the State you represent, by any timid non-action, or mediatorial efforts to propitiate all parties. True, a bold move in favor of the South and right, will for a time, subject you to much bitter assaillment here; but in the end, we triumph, and shall have the satisfaction of witnessing the deceived multitude swing up these fools and knaves who now threaten us. Californians will soon open wide their eyes to the suicidal action of the Black Republicans, and all others who assail the South, as do almost all the editors on the coast, and will then become their own avenging instruments. 'Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.' Never an axiom so applicable as this, to the action of the people North. They have proved themselves to be more foolish than the boy who killed the goose which laid the golden egg. Fear not alone have they long tried to kill, and eventually driven off the rich-yielding Southern goose which laid so many gold eggs in their nest, but, fully forewarned, deliberately voted to dismember this great Confederacy, and bring other and unnumbered evils upon themselves. If wise, we now have it in our power upon this coast, to profit much from the fatal errors committed by the people in the free States, east of the Rocky Mountain. Not in the compass of a letter can I unfold the vast benefits in store for us should we early proclaim adhesion to the Southern cause.

In conclusion, let me once again impress upon you the deep importance of your present action. If at all gifted with statesman views, I shall doubt none the course you will pursue.

With kindly regards, your obt. s't,

CHAS. E. PICKETT.

P. S. Show my letters to the other Congressional Representatives from this coast. You may possibly deem them too harsh. The times, however, call for such. Certainly all that class of men at the North, who for so many years have been gratuitously assailing the South, ought not to object to a report of language in kind, seeing our side has the grievance; and it is not so reprehensible in Southerners now to blackguard back, since they are also ready to back up their words with a fight. P."

"SAN FRANCISCO, Jan'y 6th, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—The times and the people are at length marching up to my picket guard position. The glorious Revolution, I so long have prayed for, and essayed, to hurry on, has at length arrived. For some weeks past I have been sending a series of letters to ex-Governor Smith of Virginia, intended for publication. I hope he has had them printed. Inquire about it, should he not made them public.

The last news from the Southern States, gives evidence of a serious division among the equally devoted defenders of our native section's best interests and honor. It is, whether any of the States shall separately secede, or stay in the Union and maintain their rights by force. How easy the solution of this great question if there be sagacity and nerve sufficient at the South, especially in Maryland and Virginia. For if these and other of the quieter slave States but do what all history and the vital necessity of the moment counsels, then even South Carolina would not think of separate action in withdrawing. It is to boldly seize the Government before the 4th of March: and since the idea of a longer connection with the North, on any terms, must seem, by now, preposterous to every thinking man in the South, then call upon each free State to send a commission to Washington to arrange for distribution of the debts and assets, and division of the Territory. Should this plan be not adopted, and that section prove so timid and short-sighted as to permit the inauguration of Lincoln within its limits, then will commence to rage a civil war throughout the South, and upon the side of the submissionists and traitors, will be brought to bear all the power of the General Government. But let an 18th of Brumaire be the resolve and deed of the true Southrons—running off all the Abolition Congressmen and others of their ranks and sympathizers about the Capitol,

at the bayonet's point; then at once the South unites as one man, and forces the people North into chaos and a bloody war among themselves. Why should there be hesitancy in this only way to harmonize the South and present a united and defiant front to the enemy, especially when it requires so very few resolute men to achieve this first great step. It must be done, or forever will the people who have it in their power to thus serve themselves be branded by the world, as fools and cowards. The time has come for the whole South to act, not talk.

In the emergency arising, the South will need a temporary dictator. Who superior to Jefferson Davis, for this responsible post?

Yours, very kindly,

CHAS. E. PICKETT.

Hon. C. L. Scott, Washington.

P. S. By every Pony, that contemptible little Abolitionist—Simonton, editor of the *Evening Bulletin*—forwards from four to six columns of a rignarole of stuff, prominent through which is his vindictive hatred of Southern people, and profound ignorance of their character and the condition of affairs there. I enclose you one of his late effusions, which is of some importance, because containing the reported conversation speech made in private to him by Mr. Seward. Such, doubtless, is correct, since it is in consonance with other equally as false outgivings of this jesuitical, but blinded leader of the Abolition army.*

Long have I been impatient for the coming of this day; believing that the South ought years ago, to have severed herself from the tainting North.— Providence, however, has ruled it for the best.— Now is the propitious day. Hitherto, Christendom was not prepared for the reactionary movements spoken of, and indorsement of the policy and principles the South will enunciate, when taking her stand as a powerful and independent nation of the earth. The time, till this, had not arrived for that great revulsion of opinion in Europe and America, regarding our popular form of government and the slavery institution, as existing in the Southern States, in Cuba and Brazil. The modern propaganda baubles are about all bursting. The sentiment of the civilized world will soon be altogether anti-republican and pro-slavery. And I utter these predictions, in face of what the great "Thunderer" of the British Press has lately said, when speaking of the results to follow Lincoln's election. "We are glad to think, that the march of slavery, and the domineering tone which its advocates were beginning to assume over freedom, have been at length arrested and silenced." Sagacious and consistent *Times*! Why this newspaper for the last few years, has been much pro-slavery in tone.*

The modern, newfangled idea, as to the competency of a people to govern themselves upon a Democratic basis, originating the last century, from witnessing and suffering under the tyrannic, rotten and effete feudal monarchies of Europe, has been experimented with, to the full satisfaction of the most gallant and intelligent nation of that continent. But after several brief and troublous trials, given over as a worse than chimera; and now that people are living contentedly, prosperously, and happily, under the Imperial scepter of an autocrat. Mark the result of the "experiment" (falsely so termed, for the elder civilization often tried it, to several nations' sorrow) in the Spanish Republics

of this continent, whose mongrel peoples are too ignorant and demoralized to abandon further effort in such direction. We too are almost through a peaceable trying of the experiment, after having, for various causes, needless now to mention, kept the government going smoothly, longer than any of its free form ever lasted.

That spirit which freed the serfs in western Europe, and was gradually educated to the advocacy of these largest liberty, fraternizing, and social government dogmas, at length so widened its sympathies, as to include all nations and races in its humanitarian efforts. Thus the enslaved negroes of the British West Indies, became, in time, fit subjects for the kind-hearted but mistaken zeal of English abolitionists; who, backed by the scheming interests of the East India Company, soon raised such a furor, as compelled that government, against the judgment of its wisest statesmen, to manumit them; and, per consequence, spread ruin o'er those beautiful isles. It has been a favorite theory of mine for years, that about the present period, Great Britain would re-enslave those Negroes; France repossess the Haytien island and put the dukies there, again in bondage, else the people of this Republic would do it for them. France and Britain will however, soon thus act.

This false sentiment against negro slavery, was near the same time wafted over to New England, where, owing to the inborn hate, jealousy, and envy of their superiors—the Southrons—who cherished the institution, it soon rooted itself, and assumed a tenfold worse fury than ever manifested in the Motherland. From thence it spread over all the other Northern States, and even much into some of the Southern. But now the surging wave is stayed—the false, most false tide turned.

O, the sad error of Christendom in these later days! this very false idea of freedom, which demanded the abolishment of serfdom—the entire unloosing of hereditary bondsmen. For what has been the fruit? Are there any the less or happier slaves? Has more freedom to the mass established better government—more purified and exalted man? No! The multitude still are slaves; aye, worse treated and more suffering slaves than ever; since, instead of having men of superior intellect and virtue—born noblemen—for masters, under whose enlightened care, they would be well used, watched over, their marital and procreating relations looked to, and likewise kept from harming themselves and others, they are now but the serfs of exacting, harsh-treating, ignoble taskmasters—of mere money-making capitalists, who for the least pittance possible, will work their muscle system to its utmost bearance, and when not needed for the day, or worn out with toil, the man, his wife and children are turned out to steal, to beg, or starve. Already the long suffering and uncared for poor of portions of Europe and America, are demanding to be regimented and reserved. What else do the theories and societies of our socialist philosophers amount to but this? Charlatans as they are, mark the number of their deluded followers. By-and-by, the rightful Lords will be called upon to take charge of these now outcast, helpless serfs—these poor tramped on, starving "mudsills." At the same time, these equally suffering genuine Lords, now shoved aside by the vulgarian Dollarocrat, will be made happy too in such relation.

* Since preparing this discourse I perceive that the French and English, after compelling the Chinese Emperor to grant all that they had previously demanded, added several new articles to the late treaty with him; among them, the permission to carry on the *slave trade* from that country. Now these and other hypocrites, who denounce the Americans, Spaniards and Brazilians, for sustaining the far more natural and humane African slave trade, and their system of servitude, are in reality sneaking back themselves to this same trade and system, through the stepping-stone of Coolicism.

About three years ago. I published some matter, deprecating the proposed emancipation of the serfs in Russia; predicting danger of the Czar's assassination, and of revolution throughout that empire, consequent upon such procedure. I perceive that the amiable, but not overwise Emperor Alexander, still persists in this mad scheme. If not precipitating things too far, the herein foreshadowed good results of our revolution, will induce a wholesome reactionary movement there, upon this subject.

The grand mistake made by so many sociologic and political writers, and by our pseudo-statesmen, is, in regarding man as an isolate free agent; whereas, he *belongs* to a society. We are gregarious, the same as ants and bees, or monkeys and horses, in a wild state. To live in communities, where each shall fill his rightful place, and perform the duties appertaining, is God's decree. If one fail to do his part, he injuriously affects the whole. Hence—since the great majority of mankind are ignorant, and mostly swayed by vicious, else narrow selfish motives—the grand necessity of the superior few, for the good of all, to be clothed with power to enforce strict laws and regulations. The best government for man, is one patterned after the family—a patriarchal-autocratic. A few years hence must California thus be ruled; likewise her fundamental law will recognize the beneficent and civilizing slavery system; putting in bonds at least, the dark skin human species.

Truthfully has it been written, that a high state of civilization, is an advancement to barbarism; if the spurious civilization of our miscalled free States, in this confederacy, be taken as a type. Here liberty, in its modern, or rather Yankee acceptance, has run society wild. Its excesses and licentiousness is rapidly retrograding the populace towards that species of barbarism in which will be found all the vices of the civilized man, and none of the virtues of the savage.

It is folly for the superior white races to strive longer to elevate and make their equals, the masses of this Puritan stock and their proselytes. They are too grovelling in their instincts; and besides, like beggars on horse-back, will ride over their betters, when permitted to ascend from that position the God of nature designed them to occupy. And not content to do this themselves, they must lovingly consort with, and contend for taking with them, side by side, all the Indians, Arabs, Hindoos, Kanakas, Ethiopians and other dark-hued bimana especially affecting great sympathy and predilection for the smell, form, color, and mental attributes of the ebony Congos, enslaved in our Southern States.

A just retribution has now overtaken these people. They are beginning to reap a full and rare ripe harvest of evils. Their insensate cry and false application of the words "free" and "freedom," together with the whole of their demoralizing teachings, is about producing a fearful, yet natural and inevitable end.

Not content to leave to legitimate or self-operating causes South, the fulfillment of their terrible prophecies regarding the conflict of slaves and masters in that section, they have striven by every infernal act and damnable scheme, to precipitate such issue.

In vain the dominant race there begged to be let alone. In vain they argued and proved that all this outside sympathy for the serviles, was er-

roneous and uncalled for. In vain they predicted, and gave reasons for the warning—that in their own land were the elements for a bloody war of race and class. In vain a few sound thinkers among themselves, raised high their voices, to reiterate all the Southrons told them. In vain the signs and portents on every hand, proclaimed that they approached a precipice and yawning gulf. They heeded none all these, but madly rushed to meet their fate. Already you read somewhat of this, though hardly an inkling yet is given of the terrible story ere long to be told.

Here have I intimated somewhat of it in advance. Though many may have perused this matter before, yet, since there are whole volumes of wisdom, of truth, and deep meaning, condensed in a small space, they will learn much that is useful and not seen before, though read and reread a dozen times over. The first article was penned the sixth day of November, and handed to the *Bulletin* editor, who published it two days thereafter:

"Tuesday, the 6th day of November, 1860, is destined to be a memorable epoch in the annals of American history, should a preponderance of the popular voice declare the election of Lincoln. May the good genii which guard my native section have so induced the Fates to decree! I believe that this representative of everything that is false and foul in economic, sociologic, governmental and religious affairs—of all that is inimical and dangerous to Southern interests and honor, (save the treason and cowardice among themselves) will triumph at the polls. To hasten the progress of events, and bring matters to a crisis, I have cast my ballot for the Black Republican Presidential nominee.

In voting for Lincoln, I have voted to inaugurate an auspicious revolution; have voted for the destruction of the infamous and subverting despotism of the ballot-box, and substitution of the better virtue and freedom-protecting cartridge box; have voted for the downfall of that most fallacious, short lived and corrupting of all forms of government, a Democratic Republican and for the advance step towards that best and most natural one, an autocratic.

I have voted in favor of the true chivalry of the South, and to put down the tyrannous reign of the false in California. I have voted to bring about that purifying stormy ordeal which shall cause the cunning money-graspers, the bully and trickster, the pot-house politicians, the mountebank statesmen, windy demagogic stump speakers, and knavish and brainless writers—who now conjointly rule the State, and all public opinion shape, to sink back to their rightful sphere, and permit men of sense, of character, and of nerve, to take their place as leaders. I have voted to open a career to genius and genuine manhood—to check and partially dethrone through means of troublous war-times, that vile degrading rule of traffic; to beat back the wild bigotry, the reckless infidelity, gross levelling spirit and unprincipled agrarianism of the North, in order that the South may not alone maintain intact her superior status as a people, but so re-energise their intellect and virtues, and man's manifest their martial nature, as to render them full worthy of their heroic sires.

I have lived to witness the fruition of the hopes of years—the dawning of a millennium for my native land, albeit that gleaming ray of peace and freedom shines through a dark and bloody cloud. But a short while longer will knaves and fools be able to call me 'crazy,' because of my prophetic warnings. That these same may further exhibit their own shortsightedness, and be forced to accord to me a different character ere while. I will vituperate, in seeming rashness, somewhat else.

Lincoln, although elected, will never be inaugurated President of these now United States. The spirit of their revolutionary ancestors is being aroused all over the South. Having the right upon their side, they can, and dare, and will maintain it. For thirty years has that gallant, wise and high-toned State of South Carolina writhed with the consciousness, that she as well as all her sister slave States, were being polluted and oppressed by longer connection with the North. And what will she not now attempt, that a radical outspoken Abolitionist—a bitter hater of his native section, has been chosen President wholly by the suffrages of the hostile free States. All her best men, as also the better thinkers throughout the South will, like myself, look upon the election of Lincoln as indirectly a victory for their section; since, in consonance with the expressed idea and wish of one of the best and boldest among them, it will so arouse and prepare the public mind, as to precipitate a portion of those States into immediate revolution, and soon the

rest must follow. I repeat, that the thinking, leading, most patriotic persons South, conscious of their own strength and weakness of their Northern foes, when it comes to dernier measures, will be found ready and defiant with these. Civil war is inevitable. I feel its early coming, though I apprehend but a short quasi-conflict of arms between a portion of the sections; for soon the whole South will be of but one mind—a single solid body of a million of armed men, ready to fiercely battle for all that is dear to civilized humans; whilst the heterogeneous North, without any good cause of grievance against the South, and having many thousands of allies of this section scattered all through them, will early be in deadly feud among themselves. Filled with ignorance, selfishness and falsehood, her vicious and discordant population will turn against each other to drench their land with blood. But for their connection with the conserving South, this calamity would long since have overtaken them.

Hark! what doleful, ominous sound falls on my ear? It is the Bell men tolling out the Union's death knell. Let the revolution come, for God will help the right!"

CHAS. E. PICKETT.

P. S.—As declared in previous writings, I believe the Southern States, with their old aristocratic element, their slavery basis, (which should be speedily enlarged and strengthened by fresh imports from Africa—and this they will do), their virtue and intelligence, so superior to other parts of Christendom—arising, too, from the fact that the ruling mind among them being still the chivalric Norman, Gallic and Celtic, can for generations, and as best for them, will maintain a Republican form of Government. To effectually do this, however, they must at once divorce their Union ties, and eradicate from their minds and laws every vestige of devil's doctrine imbibed from the North, since their misalliance with that ignoble section.

C. E. P."

The two presaging and philippic chapters, below reprinted, were written in the same month, and prior to reception of more than the first mutterings of the disastrous Eastern news, consequent upon Lincoln's election. The *Bulletin* refused to insert the first, and after some trying, eventually persuaded the *Morning Call* man to print it, which was done December 4th. He put it in his paper as a joke, but things soon after beginning to look to him serious, declined to insert the second, so I took it across the Bay to the *Alameda Gazette*, in which it appeared January 5th:

"PHILOSOPHER PICKETT PROPHECIES PORTENTOUS NEWS.

Startling News from the East!—The whole Fifteen Slave States in Revolution!—Jefferson Davis declared Dictator!—Botts, Bates, the Blairs, Emerson Etheridge, Winter Davis, Henry S. Foote,† and various Editors South; Shot for Treason!—Large Numbers of others Banished and their Property Confiscated!—Immense Military Preparations!—300,000 Men Marching to Washington to prevent Lincoln's Inauguration!—The Central Military Tribunal take Possession of the General Government.—The Navy ordered into Southern Ports—Commercial Intercourse between the Sections suspended—Great Financial Crash—Banks all suspended Specie payment, and mostly failed—State Stocks unsaleable—Powerful Auxiliary Forces organizing throughout the Northern States to the aid the Southern Coup d'Etat—Gov. Wise's Programme, of Battling for Supremacy within the Union, to be carried out—A Great and Bloody Conflict between Conservative Liberalism and Black Republican Roundheadism to be fought throughout the Confederacy!

The captions above, Messrs. Editors, are but anticipating what yourselves will *bona fide* be compelled to publish in your columns during the next four months. Even as now I

* The latest news from the Eastern side confirms the justice of my views respecting the man for the South in this momentous crisis. For years I have regarded Jefferson Davis as the first one in American; and looking forward to the creation of the great trust he has been called to fill, have, in various

write, the whole has been determined on by the leading spirits South, and some of it already accomplished. How little blind talkers and foolish, flippant writers upon this coast, or in either section East, can comprehend the hundredth part of the mighty governmental and social cataclysm which already is submerging every present landmark.

The American Union, as formed by our forefathers, has ended! Chaos and a new organization is at hand!

However lightly and in *ad captandum* style I may converse upon this topic in the streets and other public places (forced so to do to meet the wishes, comprehension and similarly expressed contrary ideas of the shallowheads I talk to), it is of too serious and momentous import for me to jest about in print. Calmly and earnestly I pen my convictions of what ought to, and I feel most confident will be. The bold line of policy marked out for the South and her Northern allies to pursue, is one which will, beyond all question, conduct to a glorious victory. Black Republicans may outvote but not outfight the opposing ranks. None but fools or traitors of Southern birth and rearing, but know there is no alternative left that section save to arm at every point, put down all traitors at home, and defy the outside foe to cross their borders. And what worse foe did ever assail an individual or nation than that infernal sentiment which has elected Lincoln? A foe to everything that is just and true, whether in the North or the South. Against the South, however, it is a direct and positive assailment of peace, liberty, property, honor, nay, life itself! It is worse than an army of assassins, for it wars against everything there that is near and dear to man, and to fight such to the knife's hilt, even the veriest cowards on earth would be forced to do. Robbery, arson, rape and murder are but a portion of the widely proclaimed, and already much practiced, intents of this blatant Black Republican Northern host towards their 'Southern brethren.' Southern brethren, forsooth! Let them attempt to take Lincoln to Washington and find out the sort of arms with which those brethren will welcome them.

There are other headings you might even now begin to put into your news columns; such, for instance, as 'Conciliatory offerings from the Republicans'; 'Agreement to repeal the obnoxious nullifying State laws North'; 'A stop put to the under-ground Railways, and a pledge by the people North to faithfully execute the Fugitive Slave Act'; together with similar backdowns from their advanced and defiant Abolition stand-points, even to a waiver of the cardinal plank in their written platform—'No further spread of slavery.' Indeed, so friendly will they talk ere long, as they find out how much in earnest the South is; so artfully cloak their foul designs and play for a while the insidious mild-mannered hypocrite, appealing at the same time to the shades of a common ancestry and intermingling suffering and glory of our history as one people, as to induce, I much fear, a softening of the hearts of certain timid and shortsighted Southerners, who now stand ready to battle them, and cause these to advocate the admission of the wooden horse within their otherwise impregnable walls. There are, however, too many sagacious, noble Trojans South to guard against each and every wile the Greek may choose to plan. On with the revolution! CHAS. E. PICKETT."

"TERRIBLE NEWS FROM THE NORTHERN STATES.

'Nemesis demands her own.

Acteon devoured by his hounds.'

Sanguinary Progress of the Revolution—Lincoln, Seward, Greeley, Webb, Bryant, Lovejoy, Giddings, Garrison, Gerritt Smith, Wendell Phillips, John W. Forney, Fred. Douglas, Stephen A. Douglas, and many other Abolition leaders hung, shot, and otherwise slain by infuriated mobs of their recent partizans—Hundreds of Abolition Clergymen share the same fate, and their Churches Destroyed—Destruction of Printing Presses—State and City Governments powerless—Chaos and a conflict of arms everywhere the order of the day—People divided into numerous*

letters written eastward, and publications issued here, named him as the proper person for the place and times.

Gifted with high intellect and virtue, of unflinching firmness and so admirably combining the statesman and the soldier, he is a worthy initial head of that grand empire now nucleating around the standard upborne by him.

† For the twentieth time, about, has this most unreliable politician, recently sunmersaulted, all of a sudden, into the ranks he had just been opposing. From giving aid and comfort to the Abolitionists, as a leader among the 'Submissionists,' he now goes over to the other side.

factions, and all fiercely assailing each other—A bloody war of races begun—All business suspended, starvation among the poor, and thousands of desperate persons of both sexes demanding bread or blood!—Cities sacked and fired!—Agrarian doctrines openly proclaimed and practiced—Cry of down with the rich Aristocrats!—Great destruction of property!—Many seizing their moveable effects and fleeing from the country—Millions of Capital being transferred to Europe and the South, also some to California—Ap peals to the South to march an Army among them to restore order and protect Property and Life!—It is done!

Again the spirit of prophecy comes over me. Once more I partially draw aside the curtain from the future. Let blind misbelievers laugh my words to scorn; such can alter none the decrees of Fate, nor induce me to think that these things, which I so plainly see, are more hallucinations.

I am aware that almost all our population in California, ignorant as they are of government and social science, of history, and the inevitable tendency of causes—mistaking as they do effects for causes—distant from the scene of conflict East, and so wholly absorbed in the pursuit of money and in feasting their mere animal desires, will look upon these foretellings of mine as the wildest phantoms of a disordered brain; else, if considering me sane, that I am indulging a fancy for the bloody marvelous to please the wonder-loving ideas of men.

Too busily engaged, too indolent, else incapacitated to think for themselves, our people depend upon the *ipse dixit* of a venal and stupid press to tell them what now is and what is to be. Without, however, a backward glance of more than a few weeks, let these daily gulled pursuers of our public prints but note the little truth they've had served up to them regarding the important progress of the revolution in the transmontane States. Profoundly ignorant of the true condition of affairs, else for a purpose designedly deceiving readers, these writers for most of our newspapers (including their editors and correspondents) fill column after column with their affectively wise vaticinations and very learned Bunsby disquisitions upon the times, which are all proved erroneous a few days thereafter.

Take, for instance, the three great (?) papers of the State—the *Atlas*, *Bulletin*, and *Sacramento Union*—and mark as the mail arrives, how much their comments upon each new batch of news does vary from the preceding. In truth, since the Pony Express has got to reaching here so often, and so regularly, we find these wisecracking editors undergoing, at least twice a week, a very great change of opinion. Ignorant, I repeat, of the real cause of variance betwixt the North and the South—ignorant of the nature of the people in either section, especially those South, and governed alone by the narrowest selfish sentiments, which completely blind them to the inevitable effect of plainly apparent causes, they write and print conclusions which they positively assure their readers are truths, when but only three days following, in comes the *happened* facts to prove their speculations false. And so as, in the past, will these wise fools continue to print such falsehoods, and the capacious maw of the Jackass multitude will as readily devour all they have to say. One would suppose these Southern-hating, ignorant writers would get tired of this dog-like swallowing of their vomit. Not so, however, with such animals, whose whole nature, stomach and all, are of the low cur kind.

A proof of the assinine and windy character of the California press is had in their generally expressed reprehension of what nobody has intimated—a severance of this State from the Union. At the same time, whilst it is the general topic every where among our people as to the destiny of this Coast, in the event of a dissolution of the Confederacy, but two or three papers among us have had the manliness to publish an opinion in view of such contingency. These have declared for an independent organization, which is but stating what must of necessity be our fate.

Pardon the facetie, but so applicable the anecdotes, I must refer to them here: The Republican party is in that condition the fellow found himself who drew the elephant in a raffle; they have elected Lincoln, but don't know what to do with him. And the way our editors talk about the present political and financial storm, reminds me of the man whom Noah refused to let enter the Ark.

On with the Revolution! CHARLES E. PICKETT,
A Disunionist per se.

NOTE.—I put the name of S. A. Douglas in this list, because his doctrines, his position, and his now bitter hatred of the Southern people, are equally, if not more inimical to the interests of that section than those of the others."

The past propitious season throughout the Free

States, which produced an extraordinarily heavy grain crop; and the reverse of this in most of the Slave States, has tended to materially affect the phase of the revolution in its beginning. For while it is inflicting some suffering at the South, the well-stored garner at the North, and European demand for produce, lessens much the first blow on them, and staves off for a time, their fierce internal strife.

You even now perceive most clearly manifested at the North, and ere long will have proved there beyond all cavil, not what "Crazy Pickett" alone's been telling you for years; but what all history teaches, and what every man of intellect should know—that a people, especially like these Northrons, wholly ruled by a commercial spirit—degraded by the ever constant pursuit of traffic and lust for gold, soon lose all virtue and high manhood, grow mean-spirited and vicious, and if not invaded and subdued by another nation, themselves plunge into a long and bloody civil war. Though apparently progressing in power, by reason of such rapid strides in wealth and population, the North has really been getting weaker and weaker the past twenty years, until now, the South, if having a mind to, could easily conquer her, discordant and debased as she is, though she had thirty-six, instead of eighteen millions of inhabitants.

The North has ever boasted about such increase and preponderance of numbers; but in this, as most things else, quality is a more important desideratum than quantity. Of course, were such a conquest attempted, the Southern armies would be supported by that body of allies North, who, equally with the Southrons, detest, in all its phases, this fiend spirit of Yankeeism, I denounce. And by the sword and sword only, can such creatures and their doctrines be put down.

They, too, have been the ones to first invoke the use of these weapons, by which they are to perish. They have created the cause for war, and first made declaration of it.

Let the shock of battle come, and damned be him who finches!

The South will never ask for quarters, nor can she be "whipped back in the Union."

The *London Times*, in noting the great exodus from Ireland to America, declares that upon this continent is the natural home of the Celt. If this be true, then must the Hibernian become the dominant race of a portion of the North, by subduing or exterminating the Yankees.

The Germans and the Irish cannot live peaceably together; but after the triangular battle of races, shall have raged for awhile up North, these two will doubtless agree to a league to wipe out the Yankees, and divide the country between them; the Irish and others generally occupying the Eastern, and the Germans the Western. And strongly am I inclined to think that this will be the fate of those who are now intoxicated with the belief, that *they* are the masters of America, and who have long talked so arrogantly to the Southron and the European immigrant:

"SAN FRANCISCO, Jan'y 20th, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—I read that you were chairman of a recent meeting held in New York City, composed of a number of the most talented, and the wealthiest citizens of your State, to give expression to sentiments, designed to so influence the Southern States, as would check the dissolution intent upon their part, until you could so induce the North to cease their

hostile action, as would permit the slave States remaining in peace and honor, a portion of the present Union.

The speeches of yourself, of General Dix, Mr. McKeon and Mr. Dickinson, on that occasion, were in the main, most able and most truthful, except wherein you deceived yourselves, by supposing there can be any such peaceful change of act and opinion at the North, as will repudiate the whole doctrine of Black Republicanism, deceptive Douglasism, humbug Bellism, and all other such false isms, without which, the Southern section cannot, ought not, and will not remain longer connected with the North.

Do not, sir, flatter yourself with the smallest hope of any amicable adjustment between these naturally antagonistic divisions of this country as at present ruled. A separation now, of the slave and free States, is inevitable. Therefore, it behooves you and others of superior minds, North, who are inimical to that infernal spirit which has forced the South to leave you, to apply all your energies in achieving a victory in the only possible path now left. You say in your speech, that the North is your birthland, and you mean not to leave it. Then learn this fact—that you must henceforth be a still more discontented and deeply injured serf of Yankee masters, *else must master them*. How this to do, look to the present action of the South for an example. The people there have done with wordy argument. They find that talking is of no avail. The rope, the knife and bullet, are henceforth the means that they use. Would you too get rid of Puritan rule? Then, at once, arm and martial your ranks. Call to your standard all of your own blood—the Irish. Invite to join you such of the true liberty sustaining Germans, especially that good old Knickerbocker stock, and all of other races, as may oppose these ignorant and bigot tyrants. If help you need from the outside, I doubt not an army of two hundred thousand men would march from the South to your relief.

Comprehend your epoch, and your position, and learn there is no alternative else than this. With the South you cannot become again connected under the same Government; but by putting down their and your enemies among you, in suppressing their newspapers, driving them from the pulpits, and taking the education of youth out of their hands, you can so much regain the friendship of the Southern people, as to induce a reciprocity of social and commercial intercourse and establish a mutually defensive foreign policy.

CHAS. E. PICKETT.

Yours, etc.,
CHAS. O'CONNOR, New York."

Here is a postscript I omitted to send to Mr. O'Connor:

"P. S. Five years ago, the leaders of this Roundhead Republican army, determined upon a new line of action. I sum it in few words for all concerned. It was to smother, for a time, their hatred of the resident foreign born, and hypocritically court their alliance, in order to make effective war upon the South. After subduing or exterminating the Southrons, then the German and other foreign prejudices were to be appealed to, to make common cause against and put down or exterminate the Irish. This accomplished; then comes the German's turn to be alike treated. And such is now the program me being arranged, to settle matters in California."

These the men who have so greatly aided to induce this revolution so many deprecate, but from which themselves will be the greatest losers. For years have they causelessly assailed the long suffering and forbearing South; until at length, to madness goaded, and their fortunes, lives, and honor placed in extremest jeopardy, the people of that section have been forced to take up arms to free themselves from so injurious a connection. And yet these consummate hypocrites strive by every art of jesuitry and false pleading, to prove the South in error, and themselves not far from blameless. They charge upon the Southrons, the very sins that only they are guilty of. All this, however, runs in their blood. It is hereditary. With individual exceptions, bigotry, intolerance, duplicity, and an intermeddling spirit, have ever characterized the Puritan stock, as their history in England, Holland and America attests. Let not the good among and from them, be offended at the utterance of this truth (for good and noble people are the product of all nations). Jesus Christ came out of Nazareth; Plutarch was born in Beotia; so may and do proud specimens of humanity hail from New England.

Living within the limits of the fifteen slave States, are four hundred thousand persons of Northern birth; and from the days of the chivalric General Green, of old Revolutionary fame, down to the gallant Major Chase, (both of New England origin,) who now commands the largest force the Southern Confederacy has yet assembled, the South has received with open arms, and rewarded with high military and civil trusts, according to their merit, various sons of that unworthy land.

And you—O, Californians! having before your eyes the dire results of the evil acts and teachings of these people, permit them still to be your mentors and mouth-pieces. For who, save mercenary and narrow-minded graduates of the New England school, do almost solely wield that potent lever, the press, among us. And even as their ignorance, venality, vindictiveness and falsehood, have so much aided to stir up discord and force on a bloody revolution Eastward, so will these same traits of character. From the commanding influential post they occupy, produce similar results upon this Western shore. The sooner you rid yourselves of such false teachers, the better in all ways for us all. Among the first acts of that wisest, best, and necessarily despotic few, or one man, who will ere long be called to rule the multitude in these free States, will be the ousting of all these asses, wolves and imps of the Press, and establishment of a strict censorship over it. And then, out of the hundreds who have been attached to this profession in California, how many will be permitted to pen an article affecting Government affairs? Why not more than three or four; since this small number will include the whole of those who've shown the faintest comprehension of political and social science. However, these present occupiers of the tripod, whose days are numbered, will all be hurled from their seats, ere these rulers be installed. How and what their fate, I will not now affright their souls by telling.

Likewise must our youth be rescued from the poisoning inculcations of these same description of men. The educational department is now, and long has been, almost wholly in their hands. It must be taken wholly out of them; because they teach far more that's false than true. Their rudimentals are erroneous, and tend from the start, to pervert the judgement and pollute the heart. The catholic spirit of the South—of liberal minded Europeans, and of conservative Northrons, must henceforth have the control of schools. From the South, too, will hereafter be received a copious supply of philosophic and aesthetic mental food for adults, of far wholesomer and more delicate, as well as, stronger nature, than that unhealthy mess long served out at the North, save by the very few. The literary intellect of the South, equally superior to the North, as is their statesmanship and talent for war, has hitherto lain almost latent; whilst thousands of Northern pens were deluging the earth, and poisoning much the Southern mind, with captivating, florid rhetoric, sickly, affected sentiment, and ingenious, yet sophistic theories and arguments. But in this the South has been awakening the past ten years, and a power and an influence thereby exerted, which few comprehend, even among themselves. For to the efforts of bold, philosophic, and patriotic writers there, are the Southern people indebted for that union of sentiment, and sense of right and power, regarding their should-be status as an independent nation, which at present animate the major

mass, and is destined to so very soon break off their entangling and deep-injuring alliance with the North.

I have spoken of the opening up of new channels of trade and thought, by reason of this altering revolution. Let me mention an important one—the change and purification of the channel of information between Europe and America. Hitherto the prejudiced and lying accounts and comments we obtained respecting European affairs, came through British medium; and the equally, or rather more false they received in Europe regarding American affairs, went through means of Yankee agency.

An almost twenty years continuous residence upon this coast, and ever a faithful and farseeing advocate of its interests, entitle and embolden me to speak my thoughts—to tell the citizens of California, that the same fell spirit of Yankeeism, which is on the eve of drenching with blood the free States East of the Rocky Mountains, and casting a long blight of mildew and sorrow over that land, is destined to bring the same evils upon this Pacific side, unless early shorn of all its power, and repressed to that condition, where it shall be impotent for harm.

Behold what their fiend hate of the South is doing for the great city of New York. Had this grand Confederacy of American States remained intact, and continued their trade relations but twenty five years longer; said Mr. Secretary Cobb, in a recent letter to the *Richmond Enquirer*, the often changing commercial metropolis of the globe, would then have been transferred from London, where it so long has been, to this entrepot of the New World. And what shall be the fate of our Alladdin lamp built emporium of commerce, which with such rapid steps is covering the hills of the magnificent bay on which it lies? Mark its geographical position, so admirably located for centering to itself the traffic of the orient and the occident, the borian and australian. Look to the vast riches and resources of attached and contiguous Territory; its glorious climate, and active energy of the inhabitants; and say whether these same people, who have marred the destiny of its great counterpart on the Atlantic, shall do the same for it. Be assured their ignorance and blinding hatred of the slave States, will most certainly prompt them to essay it. We all are willing to be friendly with the transmontane free States, although rivals, if these intermeddlers, who are curses to their own and others interests, would permit. But far more to us than the enmity or friendship of the people North, is the intimate social and commercial intercourse we should cultivate with those of the South. Not in this discourse can I unfold to you the vast benefits to be derived from such relations. It is enough to say, that the denizens of that rich region, will most willingly extend to us the hand of friendship, and aid to mutually enrich and otherwise serve each other, by an interchange of products, should we be wise enough to grasp it. Else refuse, and you drive them to build up at once, our injuring rivals to the South-Guaymas and Mazatlan. For not only is it the Southern trade we want, far more than the Northern; but the South holds the only passways for a transcontinental railway to the Pacific, and is even now extending that great achievement towards us. Moreover, will soon possess several of the Northern States of Mexico, and, in time, extend dominion over the whole.

The Yankee Bombastes Furiosos, Bully Bottoms,

and trenchant Dogberrys of Congress, and the editorial sanctums North, threaten, in the event the South shall leave them, to conquer the country of the Aztecs themselves, and shove aside its native inhabitants with immigrants from their land. I perceive, however, that the Mexicans are now engaged in serving several of this breed among them, the same way as is being done with some in the Southern States; which may induce them to believe the customs of that country wont suit them any better than those of the latter. The truth is, Puritanism does not flourish well in Southern climes. If nothing else would keep them out of Mexico, their intolerent antagonism to the prevailing religion there, would be all sufficient. At the same time, the tolerant Southrons will not be objected to upon this score.

Whilst upon this sacerdotal subject, appropriate to my theme will be to note the several sad blunders of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, committed during the present imbroiglio transition period. As between Protestantism and Catholicism, I long since gave my preference to the latter, for reasons I need not here name.

Before the Italian war of 1859 had been commenced, I foresaw the Papal question would be the great stumbling-block, in the way of regenerating and uniting that oppressed and distracted country; and, anticipating action, or discussion even in the premises, published various articles through the papers, predicting in the main, what has since happened, and will shortly happen, to the Holy Father—his spiritual and temporal rule; at the same time urging upon the priesthood and the laity of that church, the policy and necessity of acquiescing in, and recognizing as inevitable destiny, these things. The High Priests of this persuasion have chosen to act otherwise, and thereby, not only failed to avert or stem the torrent of events, but in their foolish efforts at it, brought odium and disgrace upon themselves and their religion. Blind infatuation! These narrow viewed and selfish cardinals and prelates are still, by every art of jesuitry, sowing the seeds of discord and hate throughout catholicdom; and doing all they can to thwart the noble aims of the "Elder Son of the Church." And of all their faithful flocks, none have shown such ready obedience to their behests, as the Irish; the last of any who should so acted; for in what direction shall they look for the deliverance of their native Isle, save to France as ruled by a Napoleon. See what the present Emperor has done for Italy—that very Italy, which Irish mercenaries, at the bidding of their priesthood, want to keep enslaved.

And look to the egregious blunders of the clergy in our land, in counseling members of the Catholic faith, especially the foreign born, to desert the cause of the South, in the late political contest; to abandon in their time of need, that people and that party which had always stood by and defended them and theirs. Do not all the intelligent among them, as well as, others, know, that but for the liberal spirit and protecting arm of the South, and the Democratic party birthed there, it is extremely probable no Catholic church, nor Irishman would have been suffered to exist in New England? But let them go their way, and try now what sort of a loving life they'll lead with their new Yankee allies, cut off, as they will be, from the conserving South. The Saxon Puritan and the Irish Catho-

lie in fraternal embrace! Why did not these same parties subscribe together to build a monument to Broderick, who, beyond all question, would be the Black Republican nominee instead of Lincoln, had he lived? And what has been witnessed in the present California Legislature? The mutual embracement, by these same antagonistic elements, of the manes of this bold, bad man!

The raid of John Brown into Virginia, and discharge of buckshot, last Fall, into a Catholic Irish congregation in San Francisco, with the avowed purpose, by the Vermonter who did it, of beginning a war of extermination against this sect, exhibit the *animus* of the chief portion of the tribe of Anglo Saxon Levites. These two persons are called crazy; but rest assured they are but slightly, if any more insane, than the rest—only bolder and impulsiver.

Mayhap, however, these Roman shepherds, were actuated like to myself, when voting for Mr. Lincoln—seeking to give that party a victory, in order the better to kill them off.

I must begin to close, although the subject opens to my mind a vast deal more of interest I might expatiate upon. The timorous and foolish apprehensive disunion, as if its happening would blot the very land from being, and derange the planetary system. Let me assure them of their error. No earthquake will then submerge us beneath the ocean's wave; still we'll stand on *terra firma*; the soil remain as fruitful; the seasons revolve, and be as genial as before; the sun as brightly shine as ever; and all of Nature's laws remain un repealed and in full force as usual. The same general edict seems to demand, that society too, in its progression, must alternate with peace and war. Mutation is the fate of every nation. They pass through periods of territorial aggregation and disintegration, as well as change in form of government.—And as we have had the one, so must follow the others. Let the kaleidoscope revolve; perhaps some prettier combination will yet phase itself. Change, is life. Stagnation, death. As the murky, fetid air requires destructive storms to freshen and rehealth our physical atmosphere, so the electric shock of revolutions are indispensable for the same effect upon the moral. Like the sea, which salt keeps not from putrifying, unless often stirred by winds, so society demands disturbance ever and anon, to prevent the lapsing into inertness and disease.

A good effect of revolutions, such as now, is to release the minds of men from the despotic sway, and superstitious worshiping of empty or perverting forms, that they might elsewhere seek for the substance undefiled. The American people had become the mere slaves of rotten parties, and as a consequence, completely under the control of aspiring demagogues, thieving money-changers, and the pliant, pandering tools of these—our mercenary, unprincipled and parvenue editors.

It's time this government was dissolved, since instead of our numerous politicians enlightening more the people in governmental science, they have so rapidly benighted their minds, that an immense majority, at this day, are even profoundly ignorant of the fundamental basis of its Federal organization: affirming, as they do, that it is a consolidated, centralized power, to which the States are inferior and subordinate, instead of the opposite, which is truth. In justice to the Northern mind I may remark, that they, with few exceptions, never did,

could, nor can comprehend this supra State Sovereignty. Hence, are not liable to the charge of growing more obtuse.

We boast of the upward, onward march of civilization with us. It is a falsehood. For years a pall of darkness has been settling over the land, consequent upon the absorbing thought and quenchless thirst for gain; until now it is regarded by nearly all, that the chief and only duty of man on earth, is to buy and sell commodities, and otherwise devote themselves to a cent per cent accumulation of money. This kills the soul and puts man on a par with brutes. These then stone or starve their Prophets and men of letters, drive Statesmen into obscurity, and drag down all high callings, to their own base level; there to be let out on contract to the lowest bidder.

No government can long exist which does not sustain, and is not sustained by its men of genius; by those who devote their choice intellects to the fine arts, and the loftier sciences. In Europe, in China and Japan, the State and wealthy people, especially the titled, are patrons and encouragers of these. There the Litterateur and Savan, are honored, aided and high ranked. Hence, unless great abuses are practiced by those in power, when these too are neglected and mistreated, they are found supporters of the government—often filling various grades of office. What does our government or people toward fostering high art and letters? What aid and patronage rendered by our rich biped swine, who seem all unconscious, that a goodly portion of the wealth their superior cunning enables them to abstract from others, ought, as a matter of policy and right, to be shared with those few men of mind and virtue, who work out the problems, and give that moral support to the government which protects them and theirs? None! Nor yet bestow more than a mite, many of them nothing, upon the suffering, ignorant, and despoiled poor. Therefore, do I, in behalf of both these deeply injured classes, say down with such a government, and down with such a degrading and degraded aristocracy!

Thus have we been sinking as a nation. For years our government has done nothing good nor great, externally nor internally; and never would, so long as the sections held together to continue their cat-dog fight, and worrying of each other.—All pure religion was fleeing from the land. A big war among us will restore it. It will raise the minds of men above the engrossing cares of sense, and mere trivialities of life; teach them their insignificance and littleness, and awe their animal indifference, and self-sufficient atheism, into reverence for God.

You ask me whence this knowledge—how I know these grand events, folded in the womb of time?—Ask whence Moses and the Prophets, read about in Holy Writ, got knowledge of the future. How Baptist John knew he was forerunner of One mightier soon to come. And seek the source of inspiration which enabled this Great One, to speak as he spake. Ask how the writers and philosophers of France, for more than a generation anterior to the downfall of the Bourbons, foretold that event—graphically picturing in advance the "Reign of Terror;" and even before the birth of the great Napoleon—"a Messiah of new ideas"—spoke of his advent, and the grand part he would and did perform. And learn from whence the clear pre-

science of this illustrious Titan, and that of the present Emperor of the French, which so well enabled them to anticipate great coming events, and thereby outwit all the other Potentates and Ministers of Europe. All these Seers, were called, for a time, either wizards else insane, by the foolish multitude. And whence, I ask you, the consciousness which taught me some fifteen and more years ago, whilst wandering almost alone, amid the wild and dangerous scenes of this gorgeous sunset land, musing on man, his origin and destiny—to think, and then speak my thoughts to others—that a vast change of sentiment in matters of religion, was on the eve of happening, which would topple over the old faith in church creeds, miracles and Bible fables. Behold since, the wide-pervading infidelic, psychological, and spiritualistic theories and philosophies, with their numerous disciples. Likewise the threatened downfall, else important transfer of the papal power.* Also declaration made at the same time, that before twenty years had passed away, the anti-slavery false wave would begin to ebb—the African slave trade become once again legitimized and sanctioned by all christian nations; and this order of servitude not long thereafter, be recog-

* "The Emperor-Pope" is the title of the latest Parisian brochure. It is correctly thought to have been "inspired" by His Majesty. The pamphlet has not yet reached here, but the contents are doubtless identical, in the main, with articles of mine published through the *S. F. Bulletin*, two years ago, under the same caption.

nized throughout the world, as right and proper.—Whence too the full belief and knowledge, six years ago, and proclaimed so often since, that the day for disunion of these confederate States, was nigh at hand, and likewise the extinction of our democratic form of government?

Who knows the past and present, knows the future; hence, he who knows not the future, knows not the past nor present. Only a few in any age are gifted with those loftier conceptions of the soul, which enable them to comprehend the past and present, and have a farseeing vision into the future. The peculiar bent of every mind is a birth-right; subject, of course, to marring or perfecting, by favorable or unfavorable education and surroundings during life.

A Prophet is one born with superior perceptive faculties, and through life a devoted lover of, and ardent, diligent seeker after truth. Hence he finds it—sees it where others look, but fail to see. He sees it through the light of intuition and induction. Sees it, because unlike others, mistakes not causes for effects, nor effects for causes; but traveling back to fountain sources, observes and studies the germ of things; marks their growth and qualities; and then reasoning through the aids of analogy, intuition and induction, as taught by history, science, experience, and feeling can tell, with unerring instinct and judgment, what fruits will be produced.

VIRGINIA.

The mighty has fallen. The land of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall and Henry has voted to become a fief of Yankeedom. Thirty years imbibation of Northern ideas has produced the fruits I long have greatly feared. The ancient spirit of Virginia has fled. I await to hear she has permitted the inauguration of Lincoln at Washington, to hear those bitter curses upon her, which should come from a once adoring son. My respect and love for her is rapidly changing to contempt and hate.

Foolish people! Their waning honor, their cowardice, and short-sighted selfishness, which induce them at this critical juncture to place the conduction of affairs into the hands of traitors and old imbeciles, will bring upon them the very evils they seek to, and might have averted; for not only is she, in her present blind action, preparing to plunge her citizens into bloody strife among themselves, but paving the way to make her soil the battle field for invading Northern armies. Most surely is she treading that downward road, which will make her despised by both North and South; the North, because her people are not more Northern in sentiment; and the South, because they are not more Southern. And none will despise her more than the other upper border Slave States, who, when her fatal policy shall be clearly demonstrated, will taunt and denounce her for misleading them with her false counsel and example.

I append an appeal sent eastward the 1st of December, to be published there. Whether reaching its destination, I have not ascertained. High hearted and hopeful when it was written, I, now fearing, sad and mournful, send it forth here, to let others read, if not appreciate, the inner deep feeling of my nature:

"APPEAL TO VIRGINIA AND THE SOUTH.

Arouse ye! arouse ye! Proud land of my birth. A vindictive and fierce hating foe doth assail thee. Even now are they approaching thy ill-guarded gates; and long time have had their paid tempters, polluters and spies in thy midst.

Awake! O awake! people of Virginia—thou descendants of heroic sires and chaste mothers. Dire dangers encompass thee; all that is worth living for, nay, life itself, is at stake, and must at once be battled for at the sword's point, else cowardly surrendered to the enemy. Degenerate as so many of thy ancient stock have become, it behooves all to harken to the voice of those still worthy of a noble ancestry, and learn what you shall do to be saved. A glorious future yet awaits thee, my once proud and irreproachable State; should the counsels of a chivalrous son be now heeded—of one as eloquent and bold as our own immortal Henry, of revolutionary fame. He calls thee to ARMS!—to panoply thyself as one man in stern battle array; and, not waiting for the foe, with their long since de-

clared hellish intents, to come down among you, there establish head-quarters, secure all the strongholds and appliances of war, and then open a far worse than Pandora's box, march up in serried columns to their own boundary, and defy them to pollute thy, or thy brethren's soil, by a single foot-step over that border.

And O! ye other Sovereignities of the South—brethren and children, all of old Virginia—rally to the standard of the brave leaders who are calling upon thee to defend thy all from desecration and ruin. Listen to the voice of one, who, though long absent and wide away from thee, yet feels his heart pulsate more fervidly than ever in favor of thy jeopardized honor and rights, and who as jealously as any of thy resident sons, would watch over and guard thee from harm. Listen to me all ye inhabitants of the Slave States—to me, who so many years have sojourned in their midst, and daily come in contact with that magignant, fanatical Northern horde, who, not alone aim to devastate the domain and upturn the household altars and gods of the Southern people; but whose devilish doctrines sap the foundations of society, and are rapidly plunging to wreck, and ruin, and bloody strife, the land in which themselves live. To beat back these worse than barbarians (birthlings of an effete civilization of vulgar hucksters and bigots), and force them to turn upon each other, and against us of the Free States, who dissent from them, and here drench the land with human gore, the South has only to martial her forces, present a bold, determined and united front, and all of this is accomplished. The battle, among us, must ere long commence, whether the South shall cowardly, ignorantly and fatally permit herself to become a participant in the ruin or not. Then list to this voice of warning, ye of my natal section, and save yourselves from that calamity the fiend spirit of the North

would involve the whole country. You little comprehend your epoch, your enemy, your danger, and your power and policy to defend yourselves, if you do not immediately *act*—aye, even to the fullest, the bold part Governor Wise has indicated, and will yet more clearly point out.

That Virginia, in common with every Southern State, save her of the proud Palmetto flag, has most sadly degenerated, their pusillanimous endurance for years, of Northern insult and aggression, is proof patent to the world. All honor, then, to the glorious State of South Carolina. The shades of her departed Great are watching over her, and counselling no further waiting for full concert with ignoble sisters, which for years have kept her, hoping, pleading, praying, that they would strike for rescue from a common danger and fate—strike for their altars and their firesides—strike for all that is dear to freemen—nay, in defence of life itself, and for what is valued more than life. That this gallant State, with her almost unanimous patriotic population, her numerous wise and high purposed statesmen, and filled with warriors, who are every way the equal of her Sumters, Marion's, and Moultries of the past, is resolved to battle to the death rather than longer submit to be a member of this foul Confederacy, is beyond all question. No more compromising compromises will she be a party to, which but tie the hands of the entire South to enable the Northern foe to make further inroads with impunity. She well knows that to stay in the Union, upon any terms, will be disgrace and death; if she goes out, the worst can only be death without the disgrace. Then, wherefore, O people of the South! do you longer hesitate? 'Cataline is at the gates of Rome, and yet you still debate.'

CHAS. E. PICKETT.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 20th, 1860."

ADDENDA.

Society, in most of our free States, is, at present, much similar to degenerate Judea in the days of Christ; and of Athens, in the time of Socrates. The hypocritical, selfish priesthood incited the vicious rabble to crucify the former; and the same order of priesthood, in conjunction with that vile crew, the Sophists, whom he induced to hate him, because so often denouncing and exposing their shallowness and demagoguery, and who are represented among us by our editors and politicians; caused the death of the Christ-like Grecian. We learn from well attested history, the terrible retribution which soon after overtook these peoples.

A bloody whirlwind revolution not alone dethrones and drives into obscurity, else throttles these false-teaching knaves and fogies, but puts an end to their bamboozling verbiage, and cunningly argued plausible theories. American affairs have been tangled into a Gordian Knot of words. The sword alone can disentangle them. Strike, Alexander! for I am sadly sore of living under this despotism of gabblers.

TENNESSEE.

And this once high-toned, gallant State (the much loved adopted home of my young manhood) which guards the tomb of the brave Jackson, has, too, become so Yankeeized, as to follow in the wake of the disgraced border slave States. No wonder, when we look to the character of her leaders. First, the

redoubtable parson Brownlow; next, that cold blooded, and lifelong semi-Abolitionist—John Bell; but worse than these, the groveling, ingrained vulgarian, and Red Republican—Andrew Johnson.

"NO MORE SLAVE STATES."

This popular motto at the North, is about being acceded to by the South. The slaveholding States have, at length, concluded to no longer disgrace, harrass and wound the sensitive conscience of that pious and humanitarian section by remaining connected with them.

QUESTIONS.

Fools, hypocrites, sycophants and timeservers contend that Lincoln now he is elected, should not adhere to the cardinal principles of the party that made him President. True, a Chief Magistrate, or other chosen official, should not be too proscriptive and unconciliatory, after induction to power; but what sort of doctrine, policy and morality is that which counsels such to ignore the main ideas and wishes of the people who bestowed their suffrage upon them, in order to appease opponents?

If Lincoln is now to stand upon the Breckinridge platform, wherefore the fierce opposition to the latter, in the late campaign; and why not elected him instead of Lincoln?

Is not the widespread declaration in the North, that a disavowance of the Union will date the downfall of Democratic institutions there, an admission, that they have not the virtue and intelligence to uphold such form of government without the guidance and support of the superior South?



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